



COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

AND THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1955



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GLASGOW :

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Depute Medical Officer of Health

(b) DOUGLAS BROWN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

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Building Inspector.

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Meat Inspector.

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Supervisor of Midwives.

MARY FRASER, R.G.N., S.C.M., M.T.D.

Supervisor of Home Helps.

MRS. F. MARGARET M'TAGGART, Dip. Social Science.

(a) Appointed, 16/2/55.

(b) Appointed Depute, 27/4/55.

(c) Appointed, 17/1/55.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK

ANNUAL REPORT

COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Introduction to the Report of Health Conditions in the County during the year 1955

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND
AND THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the health and sanitary condition of the County of Lanark for the year ended 31st December, 1955.

A report of this order invariably contains two elements—a statement of the activities of the Department, and the vital statistics, which are a measure of the health of the community reported on, and therefore an indication of the value of the Department's work.

The principal vital statistics, by comparison with those of previous years, are reasonably satisfactory. Comparison with the achievements in other communities, shows that there is still much to be done.

Infant mortality has increased slightly, the rate having risen from 29 deaths for each 1,000 live births, to 31. For many years prior to 1954, the County of Lanark followed closely the average for Scotland, but was always slightly worse. In 1954, the figure for the County was the better. In 1955, the County resumed its previous position of inferiority. In that year 30 Local Health Authorities in Scotland had lower rates, but two had equal rates, and 21 higher rates. The lowest rate of all was 10, and there were five other Authorities with rates below 20, suggesting that about half the infant deaths in the County of Lanark are avoidable.

Deaths of women in child-birth are by far the lowest yet recorded. In the years prior to the First World War, the rate was 16 times that for 1955, and as recently as the quinquennium, 1945-1949, it was six times

that for 1955. It is satisfactory to note that it is below the average for Scotland, whereas it is characteristically above that level.

Tuberculosis continues to present a substantial problem, from the numerical point of view. New respiratory and non-respiratory cases coming under supervision were 543 and 86 respectively. The former continues the high level of new notifications which has prevailed over the last decade. The latter figure is half what it was only half a dozen years ago—vindication, if any were needed, for the Council's policy on Milk and Dairies.

Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis are the lowest yet recorded, at 77, or a rate of 0.17 per 1,000 population. This is less than half what it was as recently as 1951. In Scotland, in 1955, there were 35 Local Health Authorities with lower rates, one with equal, and 18 with higher rates. All these deaths must be regarded as avoidable.

Deaths from non-Respiratory Tuberculosis rose by two over the previous year's, but are still only half what they were as recently as 1951.

Cases of Tuberculosis under supervision totalled 4,249, of which 3,473 are respiratory and 876 non-respiratory. In 1939, the total was 1,840 with 883 respiratory and 957 non-respiratory. In that year, the 316 new respiratory cases were related to 171 deaths, and the 216 new non-respiratory cases to 52 deaths. The conclusion, is, to my mind, inescapable that the more known about the occurrence of Tuberculosis, the more certain does its diminution and eventual eradication become. In fact the stage is set for the great effort about to be made towards this end.

With the exception of Poliomyelitis, the other infectious diseases are, to a surprising extent, a matter of past history, and our efforts should be directed to keeping them there. It is to be hoped that preventive measures now commencing will put Poliomyelitis into the same limbo. This state of affairs can only be maintained by constant watchfulness and full public acceptance of all vaccination and immunisation measures.

Yours faithfully,

I. C. MONRO,
County Medical Officer.

COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BECKFORD STREET,
HAMILTON, 25th June, 1956.

STATISTICS

	Lanark County (Landward).	Lanark Burgh.	Biggar Burgh.	Total.
Population estimated, 1955 (June)	307,549	8,074	1,465	317,088
Live Births (corrected)	6,080	151	26	6,257
Illegitimate Births (corrected)	158	3	1	162
Still Births (corrected)	152	2	—	154
Deaths (corrected)	3,381	85	15	3,481
Infantile Deaths (corrected)	188	4	2	194
Marriages Registered	2,200	90	15	2,305

The numbers of **Occupied** and **Unoccupied** houses, as given in the Valuation Roll, were 87,539 and 1,021 respectively, inclusive of Small Burghs, made up as follows :—

	Occupied Houses.	Unoccupied Houses.
County of Lanark (Landward)	84,597	984
Burgh of Biggar	524	8
Burgh of Lanark	2,418	29
	<u>87,539</u>	<u>1,021</u>

Statistical Tables.—Table A shows the birth-rates and death-rates per thousand of the population and the infantile deaths per thousand births.

TABLE A.

Year.	Births.	Birth- rate.	Deaths.	Death- rate.	Infants under 1 year.	
					Deaths.	Death- rate.
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>						
1946-50	6,500	20·6	3,584	11·4	315	48
1951	5,962	18·9	3,644	11·6	237	40
1952	5,933	19·1	3,587	11·5	231	39
1953	6,008	19·2	3,410	10·9	205	34
1954	6,113	19·4	3,373	10·7	180	29
1955	6,257	19·7	3,481	11·0	194	31
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>						
1951-55	6,055	19·2	3,499	11·1	209	34

The following is a summary of the principal causes of deaths, extracted from the Registrar-General's return:—

Tuberculosis—

Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	54
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	13
Malignant Neoplasms	...	...	...	...	574

Heart Diseases—

Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	...	62	
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	...	980	
Other Diseases of Heart	...	41	
Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	60	
			1,143

Respiratory Diseases—

Influenza	...	...	...	...	11
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	91
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	113
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	120
					335

Digestive System—

Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	32	
Appendicitis	...	5	
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	...	19	
Gastritis and Duodenitis	...	—	
Diarrhoea (except of newborn)	...	26	
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	6	
Other Diseases of Liver	...	9	
Other Digestive Diseases	...	9	
			106

Nervous System—

Vascular lesions affecting central Nervous System	...	488	
Non-Meningococcal Meningitis	...	2	
Other Diseases of Nervous System	...	48	
			538

Cancer

During 1955 the number of deaths attributed to Malignant Neoplasms was 574 compared with 547 in 1954. This total comprised 300 males and 274 females.

Details of the age and sex distribution with respect to the site of the disease are given in the table on the following page.

DEATHS FROM CANCER IN THE DIFFERENT SITES AS GIVEN IN THE INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH

MALES

FEMALES

SITE OF

LESION

Buccal Cavity and

Pharynx ...

Digestive Organs
and Peritoneum:

(a) Oesophagus

(b) Stomach and

small Intes-

time including

Duodenum ...

(c) Rectum ...

(d) Liver and

Biliary

passage ...

(e) Pancreas ...

(f) Peritoneum

(g) Large Intes-

time including

Bowel un-

specified ...

Respiratory Organs:

(a) Larynx ...

(b) Trachea ...

(c) Bronchus ...

(d) Lung ...

Uterus ...

Other Female

Genital Organs

Breast ...

Male Genito-

urinary Organs

Skin ...

Other or Unspeci-

fied Sites ...

Totals ...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

PNEUMOCONIOSIS

During the year the number of deaths attributed to Pneumoconiosis was 78. In addition a total of 52 deaths occurred in which Pneumoconiosis was given as contributing to cause of death.

Details of the age distribution and nature of occupations are given in the following tables :—

(a) PNEUMOCONIOSIS AS PRIMARY CAUSE OF DEATH.

	45-55	55-65	65-75	75+	Total	Occupation
	3	19	18	21	61	Coal Miner
	—	3	2	1	6	General Labourer
	1	—	2	—	3	Steelworker
	—	—	1	1	2	Papermill Worker
	—	1	1	—	2	Preserve Worker
	1	—	—	—	1	Bricklayer
	1	—	—	—	1	Fireclay Miner
	—	—	1	—	1	Night Watchman
	1	—	—	—	1	Warehouseman
Total	7	23	25	23	78	

(b) PNEUMOCONIOSIS AS CONTRIBUTORY CAUSE OF DEATH.

	45-55	55-65	65-75	75+	Total	Occupation
	4	13	19	7	43	Coal Miner
	—	3	2	—	5	General Labourer
	—	1	—	—	1	Factory Machinist
	—	—	1	—	1	Gardener
	—	1	—	—	1	Garage Worker
	—	—	1	—	1	Property Care- taker
Total	4	18	23	7	52	

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

TABLE E.—NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS RECOGNISED
DURING 1955.

				Notified.	Confirmed.	Died.
Anthrax	...	...	...	1	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	19	16	1
Chickenpox	...	...	...	337	337	—
Cholera	...	...	...	—	—	—
Continued Fever	...	...	...	2	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	36	1	—
Dysentery	...	...	...	752	549	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	—	—	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	38	37	—
Jaundice, Acute Infective	...	...	...	6	5	—
Leprosy	...	...	...	—	—	—
Malaria	...	...	...	3	2	—
Measles	...	...	...	452	452	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	44	44	—
Plague	...	...	...	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	...	...	...	15	13	1
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	...	...	...	808	538	91
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	...	...	...	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, Acute Anterior	...	...	...	85	50	2
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	24	20	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	16	12	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	280	269	—
Smallpox	...	...	...	—	—	—
Tetanus	...	...	...	1	1	1
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	...	...	...	450	412	54
Tuberculosis—Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	74	66	13
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	2	2	—
Para-Typhoid A	...	...	...	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid B	...	...	...	10	8	—
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—
Whooping-Cough	...	...	...	424	423	—

Total	...	3,879	3,257	169
-------	-----	-------	-------	-----

**Plague, Smallpox, Typhus Fever, Glanders,
Actinomycosis, Cholera, Leprosy.**

No notification was received in respect of any of these diseases.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

The records submitted to this Department show that the number of persons vaccinated during the year was as follows :—

	Primary Vaccination	Re- Vaccination
Typical Vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day ...	2,282	207
Accelerated (Vaccinoid) Reaction at 5th-7th day	—	141
Reaction greatest at 2nd-3rd day	—	203
No local Reaction	59	80
Total	2,341	631

In addition to the above figures nine persons were re-vaccinated but left the district without being inspected.

Diphtheria and Membraneous Croup.

Table D1 shows the incidence of diphtheria during the past five years with relative rates.

TABLE D I.

Year.	Notifi- cations Received.	Confirmed Cases.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>						
1946-50	175	52	3	5.77	0.16	0.109
1951	58	10	—	—	0.03	—
1952	29	—	—	—	—	—
1953	44	1	—	—	0.003	—
1954 ...	32	1	—	—	0.003	—
1955 ...	36	1	—	—	0.003	—
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>						
1951-55 ...	40	2	—	—	0.006	—

After admission to hospital the diagnosis was revised in respect of all but one of the patients notified as follows :—tonsillitis (including enlarged and septic tonsils), 28 ; laryngitis, 1 ; tracheitis, 5 ; pharyngitis, 1.

All notified patients were removed to hospital.

During the year 24,000 units of antitoxin were supplied through police stations to medical practitioners. In addition one practitioner was supplied with 16,000 units direct from the County Health Department.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

	Pre-school Children.	Scholars.	Total.
Immunised for first time	3,268	1,268	4,536
Reactivating doses	77	7,768	7,845

Scarlet Fever.

Table DII shows the prevalence of scarlet fever during the past five years, with relative rates.

TABLE D II.

Year.	Notifi- cations Received.	Confirmed Cases.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>						
1946-50	718	655	0.4	0.06	2.07	0.012
1951	519	492	—	—	1.56	—
1952	729	673	—	—	2.16	—
1953	565	527	—	—	1.68	—
1954 ...	403	380	—	—	1.2	—
1955 ...	280	269	—	—	0.85	—
<i>Quinquennial Average</i>						
1951-55 ...	499	468	—	—	1.48	—

The number of patients removed to hospital was 199 or 71.07 per cent. of all those notified.

The age incidence of cases was :—

Ages ...	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	All ages.
Cases ...	2	98	161	4	3	1	—	269

Altered diagnosis :—The diagnosis was revised in 11 of the patients removed to hospital as follows :—tonsillitis, 5 ; septicaemia, 1 ; measles, 3 ; Steven Johnson's syndrome, 1. In one instance no evidence of the presence of scarlet fever could be detected.

Housing Accommodation relating to confirmed cases:—

		1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts.	Over 5 Apts.	Other	Total
Hospital	...	5	33	67	67	9	5	2	188
Home	...	2	12	31	20	12	4	—	81
Total	...	7	45	98	87	21	9	2	269

Enteric Group.

Table D III shows the prevalence of typhoid fever during the past five years with relative rates.

TABLE D III.

Year.		Notifi- cations Received.	Confirmed Cases.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>							
1946-50	....	13	9	1	11.11	0.028	0.03
1951	....	6	5	—	—	0.016	—
1952	....	8	6	1	16.16	0.019	0.03
1953	....	5	3	—	—	0.009	—
1954	...	5	4	—	—	0.01	—
1955	...	12	10	—	—	0.031	—
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>							
1951-55	...	7	5	1	20.0	0.016	0.03

All twelve patients notified were removed to hospital and in two instances the diagnosis was not established.

The monthly and age incidence of cases was as follows:—

Month.		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Cases	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	—	2	—	10
Ages	...	...	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	All ages.				
Cases	...	...	—	—	8	1	1	—	—					10

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Nineteen notifications were received. Cases confirmed amounted to 16 with 1 death. All the patients were treated in hospital. After observation the diagnosis was revised in 3 instances as follows:—pneumococcal meningitis, 1 ; tonsillitis, 1 ; osteomyelitis, 1.

Pneumonia.

Eight hundred and twenty-three patients were brought to the notice of the Department, 754 being notified and 69 discovered from the Registrar's Returns of Deaths. Of these 551 were confirmed cases.

Six hundred and twenty-six patients or 76·16 per cent., were removed to hospital.

Table D IV shows the prevalence of pneumonia (acute primary and influenzal) during the past five years with relative rates. It should be remembered that deaths from influenzal pneumonia are not included in these figures.

TABLE D IV.

Year.	Notifi- cations Received.	Confirmed Cases.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>						
1946-50	 948	703	133	18·92	2·22	4·21
1951	 1,120	878	124	14·12	2·78	3·93
1952	 1,202	918	129	14·05	2·94	4·14
1953	 908	678	100	14·75	2·16	3·19
1954	 729	522	97	18·58	1·65	3·07
1955	... 823	551	91	16·51	1·73	2·87
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>						
1951-55	... 956	709	108	15·23	2·25	3·42

MORTALITY.—The deaths due to pneumonia numbered *91, giving a fatality-rate of 16·51, and a death-rate of 0·287 per 1,000 of the population.

*This figure does not include 1 death from Influenzal Pneumonia, which, in accordance with the instructions of the Registrar-General, is included in the Influenzal Group.

The monthly distribution of cases and deaths throughout the year is as follows :—

Month.			Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Cases	...	...	75	82	51	57	34	28	23	27	20	26	43	85	551
Deaths	...	...	11	5	9	14	6	5	4	3	5	6	11	12	91

The age-distribution of cases and deaths, together with the fatality-rate in each group, are given in the following table :—

			All ages	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 and over.
Cases—Primary	...	...	538	112	80	54	28	63	103	98
Influenzal	...	...	13	1	—	1	1	2	2	6
Total	...	...	551	113	80	55	29	65	105	104
Deaths	...	...	91	35	5	—	—	4	6	41
Fatality-rate	...	...	16.51	30.97	6.25	—	—	6.15	5.71	39.42

Of the 91 deaths from pneumonia, 7 had taken place before notification was received and 69 occurred in cases which were not notified at all.

Of the 551 cases, 196 were treated at home and 355 were treated in hospital.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.

The incidence showed a substantial increase from that of last year.

There were 85 notified cases, 50 of these being confirmed.

Table D V shows the prevalence of poliomyelitis during the past five years with relative rates.

TABLE D V.

Year.	Notifi- cations Received.	Confirmed Cases.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>						
1946-50	41	30	2	6.66	0.09	0.06
1951	35	22	1	4.54	0.07	0.03
1952	23	12	2	16.66	0.04	0.06
1953	73	58	2	3.44	0.18	0.06
1954	30	19	2	10.52	0.06	0.06
1955 ...	85	50	2	4.0	0.157	0.06
<i>Quinquennial Average—</i>						
1951-55 ...	49	32	2	7.83	0.101	0.06

INCIDENCE AND DISTRIBUTION.

Table I shows the monthly and geographical distribution of the 50 confirmed cases.

POLIOMYELITIS—1955. TABLE I.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
<i>Lesmahagow Parish</i>													
Coalburn ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Carstairs Parish</i>													
Carstairs Junction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
<i>Dunsyre Parish</i>													
Dunsyre ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Avondale Parish</i>													
Strathaven	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
<i>Dalserf Parish</i>													
Larkhall ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
<i>Blantyre Parish</i>													
Blantyre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
<i>East Kilbride</i>													
East Kilbride	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	5
<i>Bothwell Parish</i>													
Bellshill ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
Bothwell	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3
Holytown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Newarthill	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Uddingston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
<i>Cambusnethan Parish</i>													
Newmains	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
<i>Shotts Parish</i>													
Cleland ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Harthill ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Shotts ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	4
<i>Cambuslang Parish</i>													
Cambuslang	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	5
<i>Rutherglen Parish</i>													
Rutherglen (Landward)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	5
<i>Cadder Parish</i>													
Chryston ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Glenboig ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	3
<i>Glasgow Parish</i>													
Springboig	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
<i>New Monkland</i>													
Caldercruix	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Riggend ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
<i>Old Monkland</i>													
Baillieston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Garrowhill	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	11	16	13	2	1	50

It will be observed that as in 1954, the cases were spread throughout the County.

The greatest number of cases occurred during the month of August, September and October.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

Table II shows the distribution of the cases according to age and sex.

POLIOMYELITIS—1955.

TABLE II.

	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
1-5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	3	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	10
5-15 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	2	1	3	2	3	3	1	1	1	—	14	8
15-25 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
25-35 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
35-45 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
45-65 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 plus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	2	7	4	9	7	7	6	1	1	1	—	30	20

The ratio of males to females was 30 to 20. Only two cases were under the age of one year. The greatest number, namely 22, occurred in the 5-15 age group.

Two cases—males aged 30 years and 31 years—died, giving a fatality rate of 4·0.

All the confirmed cases were removed to hospital as follows :— 45 to Strathclyde Hospital, Motherwell, 2 to Ruchill Hospital and 3 to Belvidere Hospital.

The remaining 35 patients were removed to hospital and proved not to be suffering from Poliomyelitis.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

One death—case notified 1928.

Acute Infective Jaundice.

Six notifications—five confirmed.

Whooping Cough.

During the year 424 notifications were received and of these 423 were confirmed cases. Twelve patients or 2·83 per cent. were removed to hospital.

Table D VI shows the prevalence of whooping cough during the past five years with relative rates.

TABLE D VI.

Year.	Notifi- cations Received.	Confirmed Cases.	Deaths Registered.	Deaths per 100 Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Population.	Deaths per 10,000 Population.
1951	 1,572	1,560	7	0·45	4·95	0·22
1952	 602	598	4	0·67	1·91	0·12
1953	 1,201	1,193	3	0·25	3·80	0·09
1954	... 744	741	—	—	2·35	—
1955	... 424	423	2	0·47	1·33	0·06
<i>Quinquennial</i>						
<i>Average—</i>						
1951-55	... 908	903	3	0·33	2·86	0·09

Condition of the patients was stated to be :—

Severe, 92 ; medium, 148 ; mild, 167 ; not stated, 16 ; not whooping cough, 1 ; Total, 424.

Of the 12 patients removed to hospital the diagnosis was revised in one instance to bronchitis.

The age incidence of cases was :—

Ages	...	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	All ages.
Cases	...	47	223	152	—	1	—	—	423

Particulars received in respect of immunisation against whooping cough were :—

Immunised previous to Onset of Illness.	Injections given during illness.	Non-Immunised.	No Information.
29	2	378	14

In the 29 immunised cases coming to our knowledge 3 were classified as severe, 7 as medium, and 19 as mild.

Infectious and Contagious Diseases among School Children.

During the year, 1,486 cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases were notified by the Executive School Medical Officer and Head Masters as follows :—

Measles	...	...	452	Ringworm	...	...	42
Scabies	...	...	47	Itch	...	...	—
Conjunctivitis	...	...	2	Impetigo	...	...	72
Eczema	...	...	—	German Measles	...	...	11
Mumps	...	...	523	Chickenpox	...	...	337

Scabies Scheme.

Cases notified	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Treatment given	(a) at Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	78
	(b) Domiciliary	...	...	...	...	...	—

Venereal Diseases.

The treatment of venereal diseases is a function of the Western Regional Hospital Board, and clinics are held at three centres, viz., Coathill Hospital, Coatbridge; Oak Lodge, Hamilton; and Strathclyde Hospital, Motherwell.

The following figures, furnished by the Executive Medical Officer, V.D. Services, give the number of new cases from the County dealt with during the past five years :—

Year	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Chancroid	Non-specific Condition		Total
				venereal infection	other than venereal	
Quinquennial Average—						
1946-50	76	123	1	51	71	322
1951 ...	20	14	—	28	68	130
1952 ...	17	28	—	37	67	149
1953 ...	11	42	—	32	76	161
1954 ...	9	42	—	53	63	167
1955 ...	9	25	—	39	55	128
Quinquennial Average—						
1951-55 ...	13	30	—	37	65	147

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

Lunacy.

Throughout the year, the Authorised Officers dealt with 310 persons who required to be admitted to Hartwood Mental Hospital. Of this number 183 entered on a voluntary basis and did not require certification. The total number given here has not to be taken as the actual number of admissions, as under the new Regulations, patients may be admitted at the instance of friends, quite apart from reference to a Local Authority.

Twenty-two patients were liberated on probation from Hartwood Mental Hospital, and supervisory visitation was undertaken. Seven cases were placed under guardianship throughout the year, having previously had a term of probation. In many instances reports were given to the Medical Superintendent on home conditions of patients, to enable him to decide on the question of liberation on probation of patients, or to ensure that on their discharge the patients had a proper home to which to go.

Mental Deficiency.

In terms of Sections 56 and 57 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946, intimation was received from the Education Authority of 9 cases. Two were already in Institutions and required re-certification. In the remaining 7, each home was visited and reported upon with the result that 4 names were put on the waiting list for admission to Birkwood House Institution: no action was taken in respect of the others as the parents decided to be responsible for their proper care and maintenance. Two additional cases were admitted to Birkwood House Institution throughout the year.

Ten juvenile Mental Defectives are on the waiting list for admission to an Institution. There are difficulties arising with regard to admission of Adult Mental Defectives (cases over 16 years of age). Five admissions were effected and at the present time the waiting list for this class is 5 which will gradually be added to. These 5 are not urgent but, if a really difficult case should arise, it will present a problem.

Special reports on home conditions in 92 instances were supplied to the General Board of Control at their request, while reports were submitted on cases, where a special review was made by the General Board of Control. The normal visitation and supervision of Boarded-out Mental Defectives in the County was also carried out throughout the year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

DEATH RATES.—The following table shows the death rates per thousand of the population for the year 1939 and the average for quinquennial periods 1941-45 and 1946-50 and for the years 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954 and 1955.

(The rates for Scotland are given in parenthesis.)

	1939	1941-45	1946-50	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Respiratory	·49 (·54)	·59 (·62)	·67 (·60)	·43 (·37)	·28 (·27)	·23 (·23)	·23 (·20)	·17 (·17)
Non-Respiratory	·15 (·16)	·19 (·20)	·12 (·10)	·07 (·06)	·04 (·04)	·06 (·03)	·03 (·02)	·04 (·02)

Return of number of persons who died from tuberculosis in the area during the year, with particulars as to period elapsing between notification and death.

	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number of persons who died from tuberculosis	37	17	9	4
Of whom—				
Not notified or notified only at or after death	6	1	4	3
Notified less than 1 month before death	2	—	1	—
Notified from 1 to 3 months before death	—	—	—	—
Notified from 3 to 6 months before death	—	—	—	—
Notified from 6 to 12 months before death	3	—	1	—
Notified from 1 year to 2 years before death	1	2	—	—
Notified over 2 years before death	25	14	3	1
Total	37	17	9	4

Incidence.

NEW CASES.—Return of cases notified during the year.

NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED AS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Age-Groups

		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total
Respiratory ...	Males	2	10	35	52	27	32	28	23	12	221
	Females	1	11	33	92	49	24	11	6	2	229
	Total	3	21	68	144	76	56	39	29	14	450
Non-Respiratory	Males	2	6	7	4	6	4	2	—	1	32
	Females	2	2	4	11	10	5	5	1	2	42
	Total	4	8	11	15	16	9	7	1	3	74
Respiratory and Non-Respiratory	Males	4	16	42	56	33	36	30	23	13	253
	Females	3	13	37	103	59	29	16	7	4	271
	Total	7	29	79	159	92	65	46	30	17	524

The established diagnosis of new cases is shown in the following tabular statement :—

NUMBER OF CASES DIAGNOSED AS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Age-Groups

		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total
Respiratory ...	Males	1	10	34	49	26	27	26	18	9	200
	Females	1	11	31	87	43	23	9	5	2	212
	Total	2	21	65	136	69	50	35	23	11	412
Non-Respiratory	Males	2	5	7	3	4	4	2	—	1	28
	Females	2	2	3	10	8	5	5	1	2	38
	Total	4	7	10	13	12	9	7	1	3	66
Respiratory and Non-Respiratory	Males	3	15	41	52	30	31	28	18	10	228
	Females	3	13	34	97	51	28	14	6	4	250
	Total	6	28	75	149	81	59	42	24	14	478

The following table shows the number of new cases brought to notice during 1939, and average for quinquennial periods 1941-45, 1946-50, and for the years 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954 and 1955 ; and how the 1955 confirmed respiratory cases were discovered.

						Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
1939	...	...	...	...	...	316	216
1941-45	...	...	...	...	...	463	253
1946-50	...	...	...	...	...	630	199
1951	...	...	...	...	...	527	142
1952	...	...	...	...	...	501	104
1953	...	...	...	...	...	462	130
1954	...	...	...	...	...	475	84
1955	...	...	...	...	...	450	74
Symptom group examination (M.M.R. or other)							340
Contact group examination (M.M.R. or other)							34
Mass miniature radiography (General Public)							
including office and other staffs						...	30
Routine examination of Special Groups (M.M.R. or other)—							
School Staffs						...	1
National Service Recruits						...	6
Emigrants						...	1
Total						...	412

In addition to the new cases notified during the year there were 93 respiratory and 12 non-respiratory cases transferred from other authorities.

The types of the new cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis are classified in the following statement according to the localisation of the principal lesion present at the time of notification :—

	1939	1941-45	1946-50	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Superficial Glands	61	99	68	47	40	41	26	18
Abdomen	42	33	23	18	9	11	14	6
Bones and Joints	59	59	60	28	25	33	21	10
Meninges	39	41	32	24	22	23	11	15
Special Organs	9	12	13	25	8	21	12	25
Lupus	2	3	2	—	—	1	—	—
General	4	6	1	—	—	—	—	—
	216	253	199	142	104	130	84	74

Sputum examinations during the year were made in 359 cases, or 80 per cent. of the new cases, with positive results in 196 cases, or 55 per cent., and negative results in 163 cases, or 45 per cent.

No examination of the spit was made in 91 cases, or 20 per cent. of the new cases, owing to patients having no spit.

The housing conditions of confirmed new cases of respiratory tuberculosis were as follows :—

		1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	Over 4 Apts.
Total cases ...	...	26	61	115	140	61
Bed to self ...	...	5	13	18	9	4
Room to self ...	...	—	12	54	89	35

The number of cases confirmed for respiratory tuberculosis was 412, the above table shows 403, the remaining 9 being institutional cases.

Cases on Record.

			Cases in Dis- trict at begin- ning of Year	New Cases	CASES REMOVED FROM REGISTER				Cases not yet Con- firmed	Con- firmed Cases in Dis- trict at end of Year
					Died	Disease Arr'ted	Diag. Re- vised	Left Dis- trict		
<i>Respiratory.</i>										
1939	...	...	832	316	171	14	32	38	10	883
1948	...	...	2,190	599	261	69	18	98	8	2,335
1949	...	...	2,343	721	241	116	42	96	13	2,556
1950	...	...	2,569	633	179	131	43	116	6	2,727
1951	...	...	2,733	527	155	83	41	97	8	2,876
1952	...	...	2,884	501	100	97	31	101	8	3,048
1953	...	...	3,056	462	97	78	22	100	10	3,211
1954	...	...	3,221	559	87	174	28	160	1	3,330
1955	...	...	3,331	543	77	193	23	107	1	3,473
<i>Non-Respiratory.</i>										
1939	...	...	936	216	52	53	47	27	16	957
1948	...	...	1,300	203	38	85	40	33	6	1,301
1949	...	...	1,307	185	28	150	28	32	3	1,251
1950	...	...	1,254	150	23	161	35	72	10	1,103
1951	...	...	1,113	142	32	125	32	27	15	1,024
1952	...	...	1,039	104	19	84	28	21	6	985
1953	..	...	991	130	22	66	14	20	9	990
1954	...	...	999	91	13	102	9	49	4	913
1955	...	...	917	86	15	87	7	18	—	876

Return of number of persons resident in the area at 31st December, 1955, who were known to be suffering from tuberculosis :—

		NUMBER OF CASES IN AGE GROUPS									
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and upwards	TOTAL
1. Respiratory	Males	1	30	146	544	396	223	151	81	17	1,589
	Females	3	31	149	922	509	186	59	20	5	1,884
2. Non-Respiratory	Males	7	75	131	92	53	30	11	10	4	413
	Females	2	61	121	143	80	31	14	10	1	463
Total Respiratory and Non-Respiratory ...		13	197	547	1,701	1,038	470	235	121	27	4,349

The following statement shows the number of contacts given to the School Health Department ; the number of contacts returned to the Tuberculosis Officer for reasons stated below :—

			1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Given to S.H.D.	...	...	134	89	87	111	180	148	112	82
Returned to Tuberculosis Officer	...	...	146	163	112	115	166	131	143	87
Left School	...	...	95	119	72	95	135	106	124	74
Coming on to Tuberculosis Register	...	...	6	8	11	3	2	3	2	—
For further investigation			3	5	6	1	8	9	6	3
Left district	...	...	38	28	22	15	18	13	11	10
Died	...	...	4	3	1	1	3	—	—	—

Treatment.

Table showing number of respiratory cases which received Hospital treatment.

			NUMBER OF PATIENTS				
			In Institutions on January 1	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the Institutions	In Institutions on December 31
Under 15 years	...	Male	29	36	40	—	25
		Female	21	28	28	—	21
15-45 years	...	Male	157	192	225	8	116
		Female	174	286	308	10	142
45 years and over	...	Male	23	58	37	3	41
		Female	9	14	8	4	11
Total	...	...	413	614	646	25	356

Hospital beds occupied by cases from the area as at 31st December, 1948, and in subsequent years were :—

					Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
1948	...	...	...	...	273	92
1949	...	...	...	...	312	113
1950	...	...	...	...	388	107
1951	...	...	...	...	409	116
1952	...	...	...	...	408	97
1953	...	...	...	...	423	90
1954	...	...	...	...	413	102
1955	...	...	...	...	356	84

Re-housing of Affected Families.

Total number of applications received during the year	...	239
Number of Group I recommendations ...	...	168
Number of Group II recommendations	...	63
Number of Group III recommendations	...	8
Total number of houses allocated during the year	...	165
Number of Group I cases rehoused	...	128
Number of Group II cases rehoused	...	29
Number of Group III cases rehoused	...	8
Number of recommendations cancelled during the year	...	72

Total number of Group I cases awaiting re-housing at the end of the year—294.

			PERIOD OF WAITING			
	TOTAL		Under 6 months	6-12 months	12-18 months	Over 18 months
Spit positive cases ...	190	...	43	39	20	88
Spit negative cases	104	...	28	23	16	37
Total	294	...	71	62	36	125

Domiciliary Care.

Cases suitable for treatment at home, or who could not for some reason receive Institutional treatment, were kept under supervision by the Tuberculosis Officers and Nurse Health Visitors in co-operation with the family doctor.

Health Visitors paid visits as undernoted :—

	1939	1941-45	1946-50	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Number of visits	12,278	16,476*	27,029*	31,673	36,700	32,277	34,933	37,608

*Average.

Home Nursing.—District Nurses paid 7,303 visits to tuberculous cases carrying out nursing services and administering Streptomycin.

Domestic Helps.—Home Helps attended at 86 tuberculous households during the year.

Supply of Bed and Bedding and Nursing Requisites on loan.—The Central Store issued 57 outfits of bed and bedding and 19 other articles on loan to tuberculous patients.

Additional Nourishment.—Free extra nourishment was supplied as under :—

				Cases	Cost	Quantity
1950	...	...	...	2,128	£19,373	120,655 gallons Milk
1951	...	...	...	2,015	£19,535	107,660 gallons Milk
1952	...	...	...	1,900	£20,837	97,617 gallons Milk
1953	...	...	...	1,786	£20,528	91,929 gallons Milk
1954	...	...	...	1,706	£18,987	83,970 gallons Milk
1955	...	...	...	1,553	£16,550	73,280 gallons Milk

Rehabilitation.

During the year 137 Respiratory cases had D.P.1 (X) completed and forwarded to the Disablement Resettlement Officer under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944.

Ex-Service Patients.—At the end of the year there were 268 "accepted" pensioners on the Register.

Contact Investigation.

B.C.G. VACCINATION.—The special B.C.G. and Contact Clinics, established at Larkhall, Bishopbriggs, Cambuslang, Baillieston, Strathaven, Shotts, Blantyre, Lanark, Carluke and Bellshill have functioned satisfactorily during the year.

Whenever circumstances allow the necessary segregation of vaccinees, B.C.G. vaccination of those agreeable and medically suitable is carried out. The response has been good and there appears generally to be a desire for vaccination when its aims are explained by the Tuberculosis Officer and Nurse Health Visitor.

Segregation is achieved by (a) the infecting case being out of the house, (b) the vaccinee being out of the infectious house, (c) vaccinee being in hospital for some other reason.

Special arrangements have been made to achieve, soon after their birth, the vaccination of infants of tuberculous mothers without initial tuberculin testing.

The following are the numbers of tests and vaccinations carried out during the year :—

I.—NUMBER OF CONTACTS TUBERCULIN TESTED UNDER THE B.C.G. VACCINATION SCHEME.

Result		AGE GROUPS												Total tests performed	
		Under 1		1 and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20		20 and over			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Positive	...	13	18	60	68	81	78	52	39	10	9	—	2	216	214
Negative	...	118	123	180	162	101	103	34	35	5	5	1	2	439	430
Total	...	131	141	240	230	182	181	86	74	15	14	1	4	655	644

Since there is at present no preventorium accommodation available many of the tests were initial ones only. The number of negatives would likely be reduced in pre-vaccination tests.

II.—B.C.G. VACCINATIONS PERFORMED.

Group	Tuberculin Tested		Negative Reactors		Vaccinated	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(1) Nurses	...	...	25	279	7	74
(2) Medical students	...	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Contacts	...	...	655	644	442	430
(4) Special Groups not included in (1) to (3) above :—						
(a) School leavers	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) New born babies	—	—	—	—	67	52
(5) Others	...	...	71	72	45	45

There have been no complicated reactions to vaccination and all vaccinees have shown a tuberculin conversion.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

BIRTHS REGISTERED.—The births registered, corrected for transfers, were as follows :—

	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population.
<i>Alive—</i>				
Legitimate ... 6,095	6,257	3,069	3,026	19.7
Illegitimate ... 162				
<i>Stillbirths—</i>	154	88	73	66

BIRTHS NOTIFIED.—The number of statutory notifications received was 6,477.

The sources of notification were as follows :—

Doctors.	Midwives	Maternity Nurses.	Parents.	Insti- tutions.	Total.
110	2,830	1	10	3,526	6,477

In addition 13 notifications were received as the result of letters addressed to parents and 1 was discovered from the returns of the local registrars, giving a gross total of 6,491. Of this figure 6,298 were live-born and 193 were stillborn.

TABLE M 1.
BIRTHS REGISTERED AND NOTIFIED.
Visits made by Nurse Health Visitors and Infantile Mortality Rates for 1955.

DISTRICT COUNCIL AREA	BIRTHS			NUMBER OF VISITS			ATTENDANT AT CONFINEMENT			INFANT DEATHS									
	Registered			Notified															
	Alive		Stillborn																
	Legiti- mate	Illegiti- mate	Legiti- mate	First (0-1 Year).	(1-5 Years).	Children (0-5 Years).	Mothers Special	Total	Doctor alone or with Handy- woman	Doctor & Mid- wife	Mid- wife	B.B.A.	Insti- tution	Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 Live Births				
	Still- born	Alive	Still- born																
No. I	92	3	4	—	95	4	163	202	1,540	19	6	1,930	2	18	22	4	76	2	21.1
No. II	289	12	6	—	301	6	563	668	3,494	10	190	4,925	4	50	109	5	185	11	36.5
No. III	376	10	5	—	389	5	700	384	3,484	31	126	4,725	2	57	134	6	267	12	31.1
No. IV	483	13	19	1	505	20	1,195	1,585	9,215	261	386	12,642	4	56	193	11	341	18	36.3
No. V	560	19	13	—	584	13	1,434	1,410	10,535	138	320	13,837	2	111	307	7	491	22	38.0
No. VI	1,908	42	95	4	1,959	99	2,602	1,986	15,741	159	1,455	21,943	2	53	586	13	693	41	21.0
No. VII	611	12	12	—	621	12	1,403	1,336	7,628	195	664	11,226	1	42	300	5	354	19	30.5
No. VIII	520	12	15	—	532	16	1,205	1,328	8,337	124	560	11,554	4	23	198	14	423	26	48.9
No. IX	1,054	15	14	—	1,072	14	2,075	2,584	15,338	365	1,213	21,575	9	50	407	20	694	36	33.7
Biggar Burgh	19	—	—	—	17	—	30	81	190	—	—	301	—	5	6	1	11	2	105.3
Lanark Burgh	225	3	4	—	223	4	435	233	1,302	23	146	2,139	—	44	7	—	77	4	17.5
	6,137	141	187	5	6,298	193	11,805	11,797	76,804	1,325	5,066	106,797	30	509	2,269	86	3,612	193	30.7

Calculated on corrected live births and corrected infant deaths

*Not corrected for transfers.

Corrected live births registered ... 6,257

Corrected still births registered ... 154

Corrected infant deaths registered 194

NOTE.—The total "First Visits" (0-5 years) represents the number of children visited during the year.

ATTENDANCE AT CONFINEMENT.—Particulars connected with 6,375 live infants have been recorded. Of this number it has been found that 24 (0·4%) were attended by medical practitioners alone; 483 (7·6%) by doctors assisted by certified midwives; 2,253 (35·3%) by certified midwives; 3,531 (55·4%) occurred in institutions; and in the case of 84 (1·3%) the births took place before the arrival of an attendant.

STILLBIRTHS.—The total number of stillbirths was 193 and the Health Visitor enquired into 131 of these. The attendance at confinement was as follows :—Doctor alone 6 (4·6%); doctor and midwife 26 (19·8%); midwife 16 (12·2%); 2 (1·5%) were born before the arrival of an attendant. Institution cases 81 (61·8%).

The classification of the attendants at birth (including stillbirths) is as follows :—

Cases attended by midwives	...	...	...	34·9%
Cases attended by doctors and midwives	...	...	...	7·8%
Cases attended by doctors alone	...	...	...	0·5%
Cases attended by institutions	...	...	...	55·5%
B.B.A. ...	...	...	...	1·3%

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The deaths of infants under 1 year corrected for transfer numbered 194 and calculated on the live births corrected for transfer gives a rate of 31·0 per 1,000 live births.

Table M. II. shows the deaths arranged according to group causes and age periods.

TABLE M. II.

AGE PERIODS

Cause of Death.	Weeks. 1-2	2-3	3-4	Total. -4	Rate per 1,000 live births.			Months. 3-6	6-9	9-12	Total. -12	Rate per 1,000 live births.
					1-3	3-6	6-9					
1. Prematurity ...	54	1	—	56	8.9	—	—	—	—	—	56	8.9
Congenital Hydrocephalus ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.2
Congenital Malformation ...	13	1	3	19	3.0	1	1	1	2	2	25	4.0
Congenital Heart ...	4	1	—	5	0.8	3	2	—	—	—	10	1.6
Atelectasis ...	13	—	—	13	2.1	1	—	—	—	—	14	2.2
Injury at Birth ...	8	1	—	9	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	9	1.4
2. Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	2	1	—	3	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.5
3. Diarrhoea ...	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	1	1	9	1.4
4. Pneumonia ...	9	1	2	15	2.4	9	3	5	2	2	34	5.4
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	1	3	0.5
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Tuberculosis—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningeal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Convulsions ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	0.2
Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	0.3
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Other Causes ...	8	1	—	10	1.6	11	1	3	1	1	26	4.1
Total	111	9	5	130	20.7	31	18	7	7	7	193	30.7

Rate per 1,000 live births registered (not corrected for transfer)

17.7 1.4 0.8 0.8 20.7 4.9 2.9 1.1 1.1 30.7*

* Rate per 1,000 live births registered (corrected for transfer) — 31.0

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

The death rate of infants under 1 year at various periods since 1891 is shown in the following table :—

					County of Lanark.	Scotland.
1891-1895	...	...	...	...	124.1	126.3
1911-1915	...	...	...	...	112.0	112.9
1931-1935	...	...	...	...	80.5	80.7
1936-1940	...	...	...	...	76.6	75.8
1941-1945	...	...	...	...	68.4	67.7
1946-1950	...	...	...	...	48.2	46.9
1951	...	...	...	...	39.8	37.4
1952	...	...	...	...	38.9	35.2
1953	...	...	...	...	34.1	30.8
1954	...	...	...	...	29.4	31.0
1955	...	...	...	...	31.0	30.4

DEATHS ASSOCIATED WITH PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH AND
MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE.

Throughout the year there were 6 cases of death occurring during pregnancy or within 4 weeks after confinement. Of these cases two were accepted by the Registrar General as maternal deaths, i.e., the primary cause of death was related to the pregnancy. This gives a maternal mortality rate of 0.31 per 1,000 births.

It is satisfactory to note that disaster associated with childbirth and infection following it played no part in the causation of the six deaths. It should, however, be placed on record that two were due to causes which have recently given increasing concern, viz., "coarctation of the aorta" and the so-called "placental embolism."

The rates arranged in quinquennial periods from 1910 to 1949 and for each year from 1950 to 1955 are as follows :—

					County of Lanark.	Scotland.
1910-1914	...	...	...	...	4.93	5.8
1915-1919	...	...	...	...	4.61	6.1
1920-1924	...	...	...	...	6.83	6.3
1925-1929	...	...	...	...	5.82	6.6
1930-1934	...	...	...	...	6.28	6.2
1935-1939	...	...	...	...	4.34	5.2
1940-1944	...	...	...	...	4.60	3.9
1945-1949	...	...	...	...	2.12	2.0
1950	...	...	...	...	1.72	1.1
1951	...	...	...	...	1.62	1.1
1952	...	...	...	...	1.63	1.0
1953	...	...	...	...	0.65	0.9
1954	...	...	...	...	0.80	0.7
1955	...	...	...	...	0.31	0.5

Table M III gives the attendances of Mothers, Infants and Children at the Child Welfare Centres.

TABLE M III.

Centres.			No. of Sessions	Total Attendances.		
				Mothers.	Children. Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.
Airdrie ...	...	...	23	428	246	192
Baillieston ...	...	...	45	2,427	2,195	593
Bellshill ...	...	...	49	2,771	2,137	634
Bishopbriggs ...	...	...	49	940	710	364
Blantyre ...	...	...	49	854	703	154
Cadzow ...	...	...	49	589	481	108
Cambuslang ...	...	...	49	1,612	1,192	347
Carluke ...	...	...	22	337	289	48
Chapelhall ...	...	...	22	492	306	192
Chryston ...	...	...	49	1,999	1,475	524
East Kilbride ...	...	...	45	1,250	1,079	171
Lanark ...	...	...	48	616	538	82
Larkhall ...	...	...	45	1,913	1,625	277
Lesmahagow ...	...	...	49	1,083	844	240
Newarthill ...	...	...	47	1,566	1,422	158
Newmains ...	...	...	49	1,535	1,159	520
New Stevenston ...	...	...	49	1,256	1,144	182
Shotts ...	...	...	49	1,572	1,168	538
Strathaven ...	...	...	24	253	182	71
Tannochside ...	...	...	44	1,197	1,060	124
Uddingston ...	...	...	49	1,403	1,168	283
			904	26,093	21,123	5,802

Table M IV gives the attendances of Mothers, Infants and Children at the Auxiliary Child Welfare Centres.

TABLE M IV.

Centres.			No. of Sessions.	Total Attendances.		
				Mothers.	Children. Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.
Auchinloch	...	...	22	108	69	68
Bankhead	...	...	19	254	183	103
Biggar	...	...	23	250	221	54
Blackwood	...	...	19	193	184	11
Bothwellhaugh	...	...	22	264	269	6
Calderbank	...	...	22	337	307	88
Carmyle	...	...	22	470	446	62
Carstairs Junction	...	...	23	377	321	73
Cleland	...	...	21	317	262	82
Coalburn	...	...	22	191	169	15
Douglas	...	...	23	319	291	44
Douglas Water	...	...	22	205	174	32
Forth	...	...	21	338	325	18
Glenboig	...	...	22	314	234	98
Harthill	...	...	22	636	542	91
Law	...	...	23	318	283	42
Newton	...	...	19	56	48	25
Overtown	...	...	22	307	306	11
Salsburgh	...	...	23	301	241	62
Shettleston	...	...	23	619	519	131
Stonehouse	...	...	19	268	260	8
			454	6,442	5,654	1,124

Table M V shows the number of sessions held and the number of visits made by Mothers, Infants and Children.

TABLE M V.
MEDICAL CONSULTATIONS.

Centres.	No of Sessions.	Mothers.				Children.			
		Ante-natal		Post-natal		Under 1 year.		Over 1 year.	
		First Visit.	Total.	First Visit.	Total.	First Visit.	Total.	First Visit.	Total.
Airdrie ...	23	—	—	20	21	104	185	90	135
Baillieston ...	45	1	1	38	45	227	525	130	224
Bellshill ...	49	—	—	41	57	230	629	143	266
Bishopbriggs ...	49	—	—	5	6	85	272	42	97
Blantyre ...	49	—	—	31	50	157	353	63	266
Cadzow ...	49	—	—	18	31	85	185	24	91
Cambuslang ...	49	9	9	72	91	265	771	142	297
Carluke ...	22	—	—	7	8	71	175	28	64
Chapelhall ...	22	1	1	25	26	82	177	51	104
Chryston ...	49	1	1	22	27	155	517	78	198
East Kilbride ...	45	3	3	4	11	186	487	49	99
Lanark ...	48	1	2	4	4	69	233	28	75
Larkhall ...	45	1	2	58	77	111	244	49	156
Lesmahagow ...	49	—	2	5	5	79	207	47	94
Newarthill ...	47	1	1	15	19	171	437	37	160
Newmains ...	49	2	2	36	37	126	347	78	138
New Stevenston ...	49	1	1	16	18	141	443	78	164
Shotts ...	49	3	3	28	29	171	526	123	228
Strathaven ...	24	—	—	5	7	49	127	36	74
Tannochside ...	44	1	1	23	29	146	378	64	125
Uddingston ...	49	—	—	29	34	130	422	73	163
	904	25	29	502	632	2,840	7,640	1,453	3,218

DENTAL TREATMENT—MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

Dental Officers attended once per month at the major child welfare centres to carry out routine dental inspection of expectant mothers, mothers within a year of their confinement and pre-school children. The following table summarises the work undertaken.

Cases requiring treatment are referred to the appropriate dental clinic and details of this treatment are shown in the Report of the Chief Dental Officer.

Centre	Mothers			Children		
	Inspected	Requiring Treatment	Treated	Inspected	Requiring Treatment	Treated
Airdrie ...	47	47	43	11	10	5
Baillieston ...	45	43	30	39	31	16
Bellshill ...	48	46	44	50	30	25
Bishopbriggs ...	7	6	—	6	3	—
Blantyre ...	46	46	40	67	30	22
Cadzow ...	25	25	22	8	8	6
Cambuslang ...	64	64	57	80	24	12
Carluke ...	12	11	8	2	2	—
Chapelhall ...	28	28	21	3	3	3
Chryston ...	35	35	34	8	8	8
East Kilbride ...	3	1	1	7	5	1
Lanark ...	9	9	5	1	1	1
Larkhall ...	85	85	71	7	5	4
Lesmahagow ...	17	16	10	7	3	—
Newarthill ...	19	19	17	4	3	2
Newmains ...	28	28	26	5	4	3
New Stevenston ...	24	24	15	9	5	5
Shotts ...	34	34	34	6	6	6
Strathaven ...	7	7	4	11	2	—
Tannochside ...	18	16	15	9	4	4
Uddingston ...	20	20	14	5	4	4
	621	610	511	345	191	127

TREATMENT OF SQUINT.

At the various Health Institutes, Squint Clinics are held periodically and deal with cases referred either by General Practitioners or through the Child Welfare Centres. Mothers are continually encouraged by the Health Visitors to have eye defects in their children treated as early as possible.

The following statement summarises the work in connection with the treatment of squint cases :—

Cases examined at			First Cases.	Spectacles supplied.	Re-examined.
Baillieston	...	...	17	7	81
Bellshill	...	...	58	59	264
Blantyre	...	...	33	30	118
Cambuslang	...	...	51	18	184
Lanark	...	...	17	18	102
Larkhall	...	...	19	25	91
Shotts	...	...	19	17	95
			214	174	935

PAEDIATRIC CLINIC.

The Paediatric Clinic is held weekly at Strathclyde Hospital, Motherwell, where the advice of a Consultant Paediatrician is available. Many general practitioners avail themselves of this service and cases are also referred from the local Child Welfare Centres. In each instance, full information is passed both to the child's own doctor and the Medical Officer of Health.

During the year, 357 children were seen for the first time and the re-attendances numbered 454, giving a total of 811 attendances.

EAR NOSE AND THROAT AILMENTS.

Patients are referred to the Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon through their family doctor or from the local Child Welfare Centres.

No. of Sessions.	No. of 1st Visits.	No. of Re-visits.	Operations Recommended	Operations Performed.
23	191	11	172	165

PREMATURE BABIES.

The special service for the nursing of premature babies has continued throughout the year. The nurse operating it paid 33 first visits and 1,025 re-visits. Her services are available at the request of the general practitioners who continue to make full use of the scheme.

Special equipment may be provided on loan from the Central Store and special food is supplied if requested on medical grounds.

MEDICAL COMFORTS.

STATEMENT showing quantity and cost of Medical Comforts supplied to Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under five years of age, under the Scheme for the Care of Mothers and Young Children, during the year ended 31st December, 1955.

				Mothers.	Children.
Number of persons supplied with					
Medical Comforts	...	...		55	1,909
<i>Medical Comforts—</i>					
Virol	...	...	...	605 lbs. 8 ozs.	
Virolax	...	...	...	245 lbs.	
Malt and Oil	...	...	...	81 lbs.	
Maltoline	...	...	...	11 lbs. 8 ozs.	
Maltoline with Iron	...	...	...	400 lbs. 8 ozs.	
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion	...	...	...	2,814 ozs.	
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	...	76 ozs.	
Olive Oil	...	...	...	13 ozs.	
Adexolin	...	...	...	4,678 bottles ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz.)	
Minadex	...	...	...	1,461 ozs.	
Colliron	...	...	...	598 ozs.	
Syr. Ferri. Phos.	...	...	...	316 ozs.	
Ferri. et Ammon. Cit.	...	...	...	572 ozs.	
Chemical Foods	...	...	...	4 ozs.	
Three Syrups	...	...	...	32 ozs.	
Total Cost				£434 4 4	

WELFARE FOODS.

The distribution of welfare foods continues to be undertaken from 82 Distribution Centres throughout the County. These are situated at Health Institutes, District Welfare Offices and sub-offices, voluntary points such as sub-post offices, chemists' and grocers' shops, etc. There are also individual centres operated by voluntary workers such as members of the Women's Voluntary Service.

So far as the uptake of these foods is concerned, the period for which the Local Authority has been responsible for distribution has not been sufficiently long to enable a comparison to be made with previous years. However, for the 26 weeks ending December, 1954, the total issues amounted to 239,427 items and for the same period in 1955, a total of 283,288 items was issued. Every range of welfare foods showed a substantial increase in 1955 as compared with the same period in 1954. More especially was this increase noted in the distribution of orange juice, 102,326 bottles being issued during the stated period in 1955 compared with 68,647 bottles for the same period in 1954. This increased uptake of orange juice had no corresponding reduction in issues of Cod Liver Oil and A. & D. Tablets.

Difficulty is sometimes experienced in keeping Voluntary Distribution Points functioning but, so far in the few instances where voluntary distributors have withdrawn their services, others have been found to undertake the work.

DAY NURSERIES.

Nursery.				Average No. on Roll.	Average Daily Attendances.	Total Attendances.
Bellshill ...	...	...	...	42.1	33.1	8,123
Cambuslang	...	...	...	40.2	30.2	7,425
Baillieston	...	...	...	38.2	26.7	6,576
Blantyre	...	...	...	38.0	29.3	7,243
Larkhall	...	...	...	40.8	30.9	7,558
Newmains	...	...	...	22.8	15.5	3,797

DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATIONS.

A list of the District Nursing Associations undertaking Health Visiting work is given in the following statement which also gives the number of children visited and the total number of visits during the year :—

					No. of Children Visited	Re-visits.	Total Visits.
Biggar	...	...	...	...	285	500	785
Carmichael-Anstruther	...	...	...	...	101	324	425
Carnwath	...	...	...	...	105	399	504
Clydeside	...	...	...	...	244	986	1,230
Crawford	...	...	...	...	64	299	363
Forth	...	...	...	...	258	1,404	1,662
Glassford	...	...	...	...	168	434	602
Leadhills	...	...	...	...	16	163	179
Quarter	...	...	...	...	55	162	217
Stonehouse	...	...	...	...	379	507	886
					1,675	5,178	6,853

Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act, 1938.

There are in the County nine Nursing Homes registered by the Local Authority. The total number of beds so approved is 239. Routine visits of inspection were made by the County Medical Officer and a Senior Assistant Medical Officer. There were no infringements of the conditions of registration and the patients appeared to be well cared for.

The Proprietrix of one of the Nursing Homes died during the year and pending the sale of the Home a temporary certificate of registration was granted to the Trustees.

Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951.

Practising Midwives.—During the year 78 midwives (75 resident within and 3 resident outwith the County) notified their intention to practise. A list of these was forwarded to the Central Midwives Board on 2nd February, 1956.

All are in possession of the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland.

The distribution of the practising midwives according to the District Council Areas is as follows :—

District Council Area.				Number of Midwives.	District Council Area.				Number of Midwives.
No. I	...	...	...	3	No. VII	...	...	...	8
No. II	...	...	...	6	No. VIII	...	...	...	4
No. III	...	...	...	7	No. IX	...	...	...	14
No. IV	...	...	...	8	Lanark Burgh	...	...	...	2
No. V	...	...	...	7	Biggar Burgh	...	...	...	2
No. VI	...	...	...	14	Resident outwith County	...	...	...	3

Change of Address.—The changes of address of 2 midwives were notified to the Board.

Inspection of Midwives.—The routine visits of inspection of midwives resident in the County numbered 1,173.

Attendance by unqualified persons.—Nil.

Infantile Deaths.—The total number of infantile deaths uncorrected was 193. In 120 cases the deaths occurred in infants during the first 14 days ; 42 of these occurred in domiciliary cases under the Domiciliary Midwifery Scheme and 78 in Institutions. The causes of death were as follows :—Prematurity, 55 ; Injury at birth, 8 ; Atelectasis, 14 ; Congenital Malformations, 15 ; Congenital heart, 5 ; Pneumonia, 11 ; Atrophy Debility and Marasmus, 3 ; other causes, 9 .

Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Discharging Eyes.—The total number of cases was 72 ; 50 occurred in cases under the Domiciliary Midwifery Service and 22 in institutions.

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.—The total number of cases was 40. Of these 25 occurred among domiciliary cases under the Domiciliary Midwifery Service and 15 in Institutions.

Stillbirths.—The total number of stillbirths was 193 ; 50 occurred in domiciliary cases under the Domiciliary Midwifery Service and 143 in institutions.

Liability to be a Source of Infection.—Notifications were received from midwives as follows :—Puerperal pyrexia, 4 ; Chickenpox, 1 ; Septic abortion, 1 ; Measles, 1.

Form of having laid out a dead body.—1.

Form of Notification of Artificial Feeding.—228 Cases were advised to substitute bottle for breast feeding.

Form of Notification of Death.—Nil.

Form of Notification of Inadequate Accommodation.—Six notifications were received referring to patients whose housing conditions were very unsuitable. All these patients received special visits. Two were persuaded to have their confinements in hospital ; the remaining four were confined at home under the Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

Form of Notification of Patient's Failure to Follow Advice.—Nil.

Form of Sending for Medical Assistance.—Nil.

Domiciliary Midwifery.

Under the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, it is the duty of the Health Authority to make adequate arrangements for the provision to women of the services in their homes of certified midwives.

The number of cases dealt with under the Domiciliary Midwifery Service was 3,213. Of this number 2,859 women were confined at home, and, in addition, attendance was provided in connection with 36 abortions and 315 patients who were subsequently removed to hospital.

The number of cases booked during the year was 3,305.

The fees payable to private practising midwives during the year were as follows :—

Fees.	Mileage.	Total.
£4,107 4 7	£4 12 6	£4,111 17 1

Attendance of Individual Midwives.—The average number of confinements attended by the midwives was as follows:—

	Total Confinements.	Average per Midwife.
Full-time Midwives	1,409	64·04
Private Practising Midwives	617	88·14
District Nursing Associations	833	27·76

The following table, arranged in groups, indicates the number of confinements attended by the midwives:—

No. of Midwives	No. of Confinements.				
	0	25	50	75	100
	to	to	to	to	to
	25	50	70	100	125
20 Full-time Midwives ... 2	3	11	5	1	
7 Private Practising Midwives —	—	1	3	3	
30 District Nursing Associations 18	6	5	1	—	

Gas and Air Analgesia.—The usual facilities for Gas and Air Analgesia have been available to patients throughout the year.

Trilene.—In October a communication was received from the Department of Health for Scotland intimating that the rules of the Central Midwives Board had been amended to enable midwives to be trained in the use of Trilene and suggesting that Local Authorities should proceed with the necessary arrangements. Courses of lectures and demonstrations have been made available to our Midwives at the Maternity Hospital, Bellshill, and the Royal Maternity Hospital, Glasgow.

At the end of the year six of our midwives had attended and received certificates of proficiency. It is hoped that in the ensuing year the remainder will be able to complete training.

Scheme for Routine Blood Examination.—For some considerable time blood examinations have been a routine procedure at the antenatal clinics which are attended by women to be admitted to hospital for confinement. The value of these examinations is primarily in connection with the detection of conditions associated with the Rhesus factor. It was felt that the advantages of this routine procedure should also be available for women who choose to have their confinement at home. Accordingly a scheme was devised whereby facilities were made available for blood examinations to be carried out by the Blood Transfusion Centre, Glasgow. A circular letter giving details of the arrangements was issued to 333 doctors practising in the County area and the scheme duly came into operation on 15th March, 1955.

During the period from 15th March to the end of the year 45 doctors took advantage of the scheme submitting 334 specimens for examination. Of these specimens 82 (including 16 sent for a second examination and 2 sent for a third examination) were found to be Rhesus negative, 4 with antibodies present and 78 with no antibodies present.

HEALTH SERVICES : FORM 15.

Department of Health for Scotland.

Local Health Authority Services, 1955.

RETURN OF SERVICES PROVIDED BY OR UNDER THE LOCAL HEALTH
AUTHORITY FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1955, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1955.

1. *Care of Mothers and Young Children.*(i) *Ante-natal and post-natal service.*

(1)	No. of Clinics* provided at end of year whether held at Child Welfare Clinics or other premises.	No. of Women who attended at the Clinics during the year.	Total No. of attendances made by women during the year.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Local Health Authority Clinics—			
Ante-natal Clinics	8	2,299	18,124
Post-natal Clinics	8	1,548	2,262
Clinics provided by Voluntary Organisations—			
Ante-natal Clinics	—	—	—
Post-natal Clinics	—	—	—

(ii) *Child Welfare Clinics.*

(1)	No. of clinics* provided at end of year (2)		No. of children attending the clinics during year and who on the date of their first attendance this year were :—		Total No. of attendances made during year by children who at time of attendance were :—	
	...	...	Under 1 year of age (3)	Over 1 year of age (4)	Under 1 year of age (5)	Over 1 year of age (6)
Local Health Authority Clinics	...	...	5,889	2,798	28,763	9,020
	...	...	872	141	5,654	1,124
Clinics provided by Voluntary Organisations	...	...	—	—	—	—

53

A.C.—Auxiliary Clinics. No doctor in attendance at these Auxiliary Clinics.

Notes.

* “Clinics” means clinic premises, not sessions.

Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics were established at East Kilbride during the year.

(iii) *Dental Care*

	No. inspected by Dental Officers during the year.	No. found to require treatment during the year.	No. accepting treatment during the year.	No. actually treated by Dental Officers during the year.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Expectant Mothers ...	56	55	52	50
Nursing Mothers ...	565	555	524	461
Pre-School Children ...	345	191	161	127

(iv) *Mother and Baby Homes.*

	No. of beds.		
	Ante- natal	Post- natal	Number of cots
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

*Homes or Hostels provided by
the Authority—*

Name and Address

Nil.

*Homes or Hostels provided by
Voluntary Organisations—*

Name and Address

*Homeland, 1014 Great Western
Road, Kelvinside, Glasgow ...

—

—

—

*Cleveden House, 5 Cleveden
Road, Glasgow, W.2 ...

—

—

—

*St. Gerard's, 231 Nithsdale
Road, Glasgow, S.1 ...

—

—

—

Total number of women admitted during the year to homes and hostels
shown in Column (1) above (ignoring re-admission after con-
finement)...

3

*An arrangement has been entered into with these Maternity Institutions
for the reception of young unmarried women from the County of Lanark.

(v) *Day Nurseries (including 24-hour nurseries) as at end of year.*

(1)	State whether approved for training (2)	No. of Approved places		No. of children on register at end of year		Average daily attendances during year		Waiting lists at end of year	
		0-2 (3)	2-5 (4)	0-2 (5)	2-5 (6)	0-2 (7)	2-5 (8)	0-2 (9)	2-5 (10)

*Nurseries provided by the Authority—**Name and Address*

Baillieston	Yes	15	25	13	27	9.3	17.5	4	7
Bellshill ...	Yes	15	25	13	27	10.7	22.5	33	24
Blantyre ...	Yes	15	25	14	27	10.2	19.4	26	21
Cambuslang	Yes	15	25	11	26	10.1	20.2	15	5
Larkhall ...	Yes	15	25	15	27	11.0	19.9	24	16
Newmains ...	Yes	10	15	8	13	7.0	8.5	—	—

*Nurseries provided by Voluntary Organisations—**Name and Address*

Nil.

*Nurseries Provided by Firms of Manufacturers—**Name and Address*

Nil.

(vi) *Residential Nurseries and Children's Homes provided as part of the Authority's arrangements under Sections 22 and 27 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.*

Name and Address of Nursery or Home (1)	Whether provided by Authority or by Voluntary Organisation (2)	No. of Beds provided at end of year for Children		
		Aged 0—2 (3)	Aged 2—5 (4)	Others (5)

(a) SECTION 22.

Nil.

(b) SECTION 27.

Nil.

(vii) *Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948—**Details of work done by the Authority during the year.*

(1)	No. of applic- ations re- ceived (2)	No. of Certificates				No. of chil- dren being cared for at end of year (7)	No. of inspec- tions made. (8)	No. of cases in which no in- spec- tion made (9)
		Issued (3)	Re- fused (4)	Can- celled (5)	In force at end of year (6)			
Nursery premises ...	1	1	—	—	1	12	4	—
Child-minders ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

2. Midwifery.

(i) Total number of births *occurring in the area* during year—that is before correction for mother's residence :—Live Births, 6,351 ; Still Births, 143 ; Total, 6,494.

(ii) Total number of births in (i) occurring in institutions (including private maternity homes)—3,553.

(iii) Number of births in (i) occurring at home :—Live 2,891 ; Still 50 ; Total 2,941.

(iv) Number of births in (iii) classified to show nature of attendance at birth :—

		Cases dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947*			Other domiciliary cases				
		Doctor engaged and present at con- finement	Doctor engaged and not present at con- finement	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	Doctor & Midwife & engaged	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	Without doctor or midwife	All other cases.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority (including those en- gaged on a fee-per-case basis) ...	281	1,745	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,026
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations under arrange- ments made by the Authority	256	577	—	—	—	—	—	—	833
(c) Midwives em- ployed by Hospital Boards of Management under arrange- ments made by the Authority with the Regional Hospital Board ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Private practising midwives ...	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	35
(e) Other cases not classified above ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	†47	47
(f) Totals ...	537	2,322	—	35	—	—	—	47	2,941

* Including those cases in which no prior arrangements had been made for the confinement, but where midwifery services were provided by the Local Health Authority free of charge. Columns (5) and (6) include only those cases attended privately, the mother being responsible for the midwife's fee.

† This figure relates to 47 women who were booked for a hospital confinement but had to be confined in their own homes by the Ambulance Nurse. 41 were thereafter removed to hospital and 6 decided to remain at home.

(v) *Medical Aid.*

- (a) Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year by a midwife and a fee was payable by the Local Health Authority under Section 14 (2) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951 None
- (b) Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year by a midwife where the Medical Practitioner had agreed to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service (i.e., cases for which no fee was payable by the Local Health Authority) None

Gas &
Air Trilene

(vi) *Administration of Analgesics.*

- (a) Number of domiciliary midwives in the area qualified to administer analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland (*including* superintendents, non-medical supervisors of midwives, midwife teachers, midwives employed by the local health authority and by voluntary organisations, private practising midwives, and hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases under arrangements made by the local health authority and the Regional Hospital Board but *excluding* pupil midwives undergoing training in the district) ... 77 2
- (i) Number in (a) employed on local health authority work 77 —
- (ii) Number in (a) not employed on local health authority work — —
- (b) Number of domiciliary midwives who received their training during the year — 6
- (c) Number of sets of apparatus for the administration of analgesia in use in the area at 31st December, 1955 ... 65 —
- (i) Number in (c) in use by domiciliary midwives employed on local health authority work (*including* those in use by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases) 65 —
- (ii) Number in (c) in use by domiciliary midwives not employed in local health authority work — —
- (d) Number of cases in which analgesia was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (*including* cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases) :—
- (i) When doctor was not present at delivery ... 1,837 —
- (ii) When doctor was present at delivery 345 —
- (e) Number of cases in which pethidine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (*including* cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases) :—
- (i) When doctor was not present at delivery 1,778
- (ii) When doctor was present at delivery 339

- (vii) Number of cars in use by midwives at 31st December, 1955 ... 14

3. Health Visiting.

Visits paid by Health Visitors (or by District Nurses in their capacity as Health Visitors) during the year to											
(1)	Expectant Mothers*		Children under 1 year of age		Children between the age of 1 and 5.		Tuberculosis Cases.		Other Cases †		Total Visits Paid. (12)
	No. Visited (2)	Total Visits. (3)	No. Visited (4)	Total Visits. (5)	No. Visited (6)	Total Visits. (7)	No. Visited (8)	Total Visits. (9)	No. Visited (10)	Total Visits. (11)	
Health Visitors employed by the Authority	1,353	1,775	11,149	50,549	10,814	42,894	4,369	37,608	10,373	19,660	152,486
Health Visitors employed by Voluntary Organisations	56	383	656	3,343	983	3,620	—	—	—	—	7,346

* These visits do not include visits paid by a midwife-health visitor engaged to attend the confinement as a midwife or maternity nurse.

† Follow-up and other visits paid to schoolchildren under the School Health Service are not included in columns 10 and 11.

4. *Home Nursing.*

(1)	No. of Cases attended by Home Nurses (or by District Nurses in their capacity as Home Nurses) under arrangements made under this Section (2)	(3)
Home Nurses employed directly by the Authority	† — (—)	† — (—)
Home Nurses employed by Volun- tary Organisations under arr- angements made by the Autho- rity	†6,415 (2,210)	†146,959 (67,609)

† Elderly patients (e.g., those aged 65 and over) are included and also shown separately in the brackets.

5. *Domestic Help.*

(i) Number of Domestic Helps employed during the year ...	353
(a) Whole-time	—
(b) Part-time	353
(c) Retaining fee basis	—
(ii) Number of cases for which Helps were provided during year	884
(iii) Number of cases in (ii) provided on account of confinement :—	
(a) At home	97
(b) In Hospital	22
(iv) Number of cases in (ii) provided on account of chronic sick including aged and infirm	602

6. Domiciliary Midwifery and Local Health Authority Nursing Services

Staff in post at 31st December, 1955.

(i) Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

Midwives (not undertaking Home Nursing or Health Visiting duties) employed in the following categories	Directly employed by Local Health Authority		Employed by Voluntary Organisations, including District Nursing Associations		Employed by Hospitals on Domiciliary Cases under arrangements between Regional Hospital Board and Local Health Authority	
	Whole-time	Part-time	Whole-time	Part-time	Whole-time	Part-time
Non-Medical Supervisors and Assistant Non-Medical Supervisors of Midwives (see Note)	2	—	—	—	—	—
Superintendents or Sisters-in-charge of District Midwives' Homes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
* Midwives	22	—	—	—	—	—
Private Practising Midwives	—	8	—	—	—	—
Total	24	8	—	—	—	—

Midwives in the area who are not employed on Local Health Authority Work :—
Private Practising Midwives (not shown above).—1

* Premature Baby Nurse included in this figure.

(ii) Home Nursing Service.

Nurses (not undertaking Midwifery or Health Visitor duties) employed in the following categories	Directly employed by Local Health Authority		Employed by Voluntary Organisations, including District Nursing Associations	
	Whole-time	Part-time	Whole-time	Part-time
Superintendents or Sisters-in-charge of Nurses' Homes	—	—	—	—
Home Nurses—				
State Registered Nurses	—	—	16	—
Enrolled Assistant Nurses	—	—	—	—
Others employed on nursing duties	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	16	—

(iii) *Health Visiting Service.*

Health Visitors and other Public Health Nurses (not undertaking Midwifery or Home Nursing duties) employed in the following categories	Number Employed		Number holding Health Visitor Certificate
	Whole-time	Part-time	
Supervisors	2	—	2
Health Visitor Tutors	—	—	—
Health Visitors not undertaking tuberculosis or school health work	—	—	—
Health Visitors and Tuberculosis Visitors employed solely on tuberculosis work and infectious diseases	1	—	1
Health Visitors and Nurses employed solely on school health work	30	—	16
* Health Visitors employed on all duties, including tuberculosis	51	—	43
† Nurses employed solely at Local Health Authority Clinics	12	—	6
Other Local Health Authority Nurses	1	—	—
Total	97	—	68

* One nurse does not hold Health Visitors' Certificate.

Five nurses at present on Health Visitors' Course.

Two nurses at present employed as Temporary Health Visitors awaiting admission to Course.

† Six Health Institute Matrons.

(iv) *Combined Duties in Midwifery, Home Nursing and Health Visiting Services.*

Nurses and Midwives on combined duties in the Midwifery, Home Nursing and Health Visiting Services employed in the following categories	Directly employed by		Employed by Voluntary Organisations, including District Nursing Associations		Number holding Health Visitor Certificate
	Whole-time	Part-time	Whole-time	Part-time	
Superintendent Nursing Officers	—	—	2	—	2
Non-Medical Supervisors and Assistant Non-Medical Supervisors of Midwives	—	—	—	—	—
Superintendents or Sisters-in-charge of District Nurses' Homes	—	—	—	—	—
Nurses and Midwives employed on : Midwifery, Health Visiting and Home Nursing duties	—	—	11	—	1
Midwifery and Home Nursing duties	—	—	31	—	—
Midwifery and Health Visiting duties	—	—	—	—	—
Health Visiting and Home Nursing duties	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	44	—	3

(v) *Day Nurseries, Residential Nurseries and Children's Homes provided under Sections 22 and 27 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.*

	Section 22		Section 27	
	Employed in Day Nurseries		Employed in Residential Nurseries and Children's Homes	
	Whole- time	Part- time	Whole- time	Part- time
Matrons—				
State Registered (R.G.N., R.S.C.N. or R.F.N.) ...	6	—	—	—
Others ...	—	—	—	—
Deputy Matrons—				
State Registered (R.G.N., R.S.C.N. or R.F.N.) ...	6	—	—	—
Others ...	—	—	—	—
Certificated Nursery Nurses ...	16	—	—	—
Enrolled Assistant Nurses ...	1	—	—	—
Nursery Students in training ...	43	—	—	—
Other Staff (excluding domestics)				
State Registered (R.G.N., R.S.C.N. or R.F.N.) ...	—	—	—	—
Not State Registered (Play- mistresses, Nursery Assis- tants, Helpers, etc. ...	—	—	—	—
Total ...	72	—	—	—

One Health Visitor undertakes Health Visiting and Day Nursery Matron's duties and is included in Health Visiting Service—Section (iii).

Five Health Visitors and Day Nursery Matrons are included in figures for Local Authority Clinics.

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

During the latter part of 1954 an effort was made to obtain some detailed information regarding the number of handicapped or potentially handicapped children of pre-school age. This work was completed during 1955 and a register of handicapped children has been compiled. Details of these cases have been obtained from child welfare medical officers and health visitors who in the course of their work have observed the children. The register may not indicate the full number of handicapped children of pre-school age in the area but it is felt that it gives useful information regarding the prevalence of the various defects and it is hoped that it will facilitate arrangements for the timeous transfer to the School Health Department of cases which require special action.

The "handicaps" have been classified as follows :—

1. Epilepsy.
2. Sensory defects—(a) of vision.
(b) of hearing.
3. Acquired defects.
4. Cerebral Palsy.
5. Mental retardation.
6. Congenital defects.

Cases which show more than one type of defect have usually been classified under the defect which appears to have most significance in the production of real handicap.

The following details, available from the register, refer to children born during the years 1951 to 1955 inclusive.

1. EPILEPSY.

The records show 14 cases diagnosed as epilepsy. The age at which the condition was first detected varies from 2-3 months to $2\frac{1}{2}$ years. All are under specialist care.

2. SENSORY DEFECTS.

(a) *Blindness* (complete or partial).

There are 23 pre-school children who are completely blind or are suffering from very serious visual defect.

The causative conditions are as follows :—

Retrolental fibroplasia	...	...	...	9
Retinoblastoma	...	...	...	2
Infantile glaucoma	...	...	...	1
Albinism	...	...	...	3
Precise cause not stated	...	...	...	8
Total	...	...	...	23

In several cases there are associated defects, e.g., cerebral palsy, hydrocephalus, microcephaly, etc. All the children are under specialist care and a number are awaiting admission to suitable residential institutions.

(b) *Deafness.*

There are 10 children diagnosed to be suffering from severe or total deafness. In some of the cases there are other associated defects, viz., blindness, cerebral palsy, speech defects, etc. In several cases other members of the family are suffering from congenital deafness.

Of the older children 2 are already attending Auchinraith School for special training.

3. ACQUIRED DEFECTS.

20 children are listed as suffering from various acquired defects. 10 of these show some degree of paralysis of arms and legs. In 8 of these cases the condition followed an attack of poliomyelitis: in the remaining 2 cases there is a history of feverish illness which might very well have been a poliomyelitis infection.

2 children suffer from disease of the hip-joint (Tuberculosis and Perthes' Disease): 2 suffer from asthma. The remaining cases show varying, indeterminate degrees of muscular weakness.

4. CEREBRAL PALSY.

The register includes 13 known cases of cerebral palsy. The majority of these are of the spastic type. One who died during the year was eventually diagnosed to be suffering from Schilder's Disease. Some of the children are mentally retarded and many of them have associated defects such as strabismus, hernia, speech defects, etc.

It is satisfactory to note that all are under specialist supervision—paediatric, orthopaedic and ophthalmic—and several are having

speech therapy. The totally helpless child presents a serious problem, especially on occasions when domiciliary care is particularly difficult, e.g., when the mother is expecting another confinement. The Regional Hospital Board appears to be unable to provide assistance through lack of institutional accommodation.

5. MENTAL RETARDATION.

The register gives information regarding 70 children who are recognised as being mentally retarded. This does not, of course, give the whole picture of mental deficiency in the pre-school population, as other children, in whom the defect is not so obvious, will be discovered subsequently, when school attendance is under consideration.

Of the 70 cases mentioned above, 27 are stated to be of the mongoloid type. The subnormal mental development in a number of cases is associated with premature birth and low birth weight and in several instances with other defects, including spina bifida, hydrocephalus, microcephaly.

6. CONGENITAL DEFECTS.

The records show a considerable number of children with congenital defects. Many of these defects are slight and will not cause the child to be handicapped in the true sense of the word but it was considered wise to record them and to observe any possible influence on the child's general condition as school age is approached.*

The following table shows the incidence of congenital conditions :—

Congenital Dislocation of Hip	...	...	11
Harelip and/or cleft palate	...	...	4
Talipes	...	...	23
Spina bifida	...	...	24
Hydrocephalus	...	...	11
Congenital heart conditions	...	...	22
Meningocele	...	...	3
Cretinism	...	...	1
†Albinism	...	...	3
Congenital cataract	...	...	1
Other defects	...	...	7
Total	...	...	110

† Included also under visual defects.

* It can be assumed also that defects such as talipes and cleft palate will in time be cured as a result of remedial measures.

SUMMARY.

Information is available regarding 257 pre-school children who are known to be suffering from varying degrees of physical or mental handicap. They may be grouped according to the principal handicap as follows :—

Epilepsy	...	...	...	14	
Visual defects	...	...	...	23	
Hearing Defects	...	...	...	10	
Acquired Defects	...	...	...	20	
Cerebral Palsy	...	...	...	13	
Mental Retardation	...	...	...	70	
Congenital Defects	...	...	...	107	(excluding 3 cases of albinism recorded under visual defects).
Total	...	...	...	257	

Many of the defects are permanent irremediable ones : others are likely to repond to treatment : others are of slight degree and unlikely to produce real difficulty in later life.

All cases are being reported on at intervals and the register will be revised periodically to remove cases where the suspected condition has not been confirmed or where the child's disability does not justify his being regarded as a truly handicapped person.

The object of the whole scheme is to facilitate early ascertainment of defect and assessment of the particular needs of the child.

PROBLEM FAMILIES.

Measures for preventing the break-up of families.

The special difficulties associated with "problem families" are a constant feature of the Health Visitor's work. Much thought and energy are devoted to the particular needs of those families whose background and home life are unsatisfactory through bad housing, ill health or low intelligence of the mother, parental neglect, etc.

When these cases are met with during the routine home visiting under the Child Welfare Scheme it is customary for the Health Visitor to submit a special report to the Supervisor for discussion regarding any special action required. In some cases the help of the Children's

Officer is invoked: in others the case may already have come under the supervision of the R.S.P.C.C. In many cases, however, the only aid available is in the form of more frequent visitation by the Health Visitor. This intensive visitation is carried out to as great a degree as possible, but is naturally limited by the time at the Health Visitor's disposal.

The principle is recognised that the most valuable measures in this connection are those preventive ones which, successfully applied, will save families from coming into the category of "problem" ones. The Health Visitors are therefore encouraged and trained to detect early signs of failure in the family and, by devoting individual attention to those households at risk, to prevent the "break-up" which has such a disastrous physical and psychological effect on the mother and her child.

HOME NURSING

The Home Nursing in this County is undertaken by the existing District Nursing Associations and the following table shows the work carried out in the various districts.

At present no special provision is made for the nursing of sick children. The general work includes visits paid for the purpose of giving injections of insulin, anahaemin, cytamen, streptomycin and other antibiotic drugs with an occasional late visit to administer morphia.

Association.			Number of Nurses.	Number of Cases. General. Maternity.		Combined Visits.
Baillieston	...	...	3	549	—	12,152
Bellshill	...	...	2	229	3	6,810
*†Biggar	...	...	2	76	26	4,170
†Blackwood	...	...	1	55	33	2,269
Blantyre	...	...	2	231	8	6,222
†Bothwell	...	...	1	85	20	2,275
†Bothwellhaugh	...	...	1	59	26	1,816
†Cadder	...	...	1	59	28	2,749
†Caldercruix	...	...	2	156	77	3,595
†Cambuslang	...	...	3	559	13	11,317
†Carlisle	...	...	2	132	72	4,832
*†Carmichael	...	...	1	75	10	3,674
*†Carnwath	...	...	1	46	18	2,174
†Carstairs	...	...	1	55	17	3,955
*†Chapelton	...	...	1	72	14	2,792
Chapelhall	...	...	1	72	—	2,036
Chryston	...	...	1	127	—	2,917
Cleland	...	...	1	557	1	7,994
*†Clydeside	...	...	1	49	14	2,930
†Coalburn	...	...	1	103	25	3,113
*†Crawford	...	...	1	144	6	2,441
Dalserf	...	...	1	57	4	3,599
†Douglas	...	...	1	107	28	3,968
†Douglas Water	...	...	1	73	15	3,845
Carry forward			33	3,727	458	103,645

Association.			Number of Nurses.	Number of Cases. General. Maternity.		Combined Visits
Brought forward			33	3,727	458	103,645
†	East Kilbride	...	1	144	46	3,046
*†	Forth ...	...	1	93	51	5,227
†	Gartcosh	...	1	64	3	1,721
†	Glenboig	...	1	87	11	1,516
†	Greengairs	...	1	101	23	2,856
	Harthill	...	1	125	—	2,218
	Hartwoodhill	...	1	146	—	3,040
	Holytown	...	1	101	1	3,544
†	Lanark	...	2	108	73	5,529
	Larkhall	...	1	115	—	4,077
*†	Leadhills	...	1	45	2	1,626
†	Lesmahagow	...	1	82	64	3,601
†	Millerston	...	1	136	7	2,922
	Newmains	...	1	152	—	4,781
†	Overtown	...	2	106	59	6,207
*†	Quarter	...	1	68	42	2,858
	Stane	...	1	157	—	4,306
*†	Stonehouse	...	1	69	37	2,963
	Strathaven	...	1	59	6	2,369
	Tannochside	...	1	45	—	1,687
†	Tarbrax	...	1	80	7	1,502
	Tollcross	...	1	67	—	2,553
	Uddingston	...	1	123	—	4,007
			58	6,000	890	177,801

* These Associations also undertake Child Welfare Visitation.

† The District Nurse is the Local Health Authority Midwife for the area.

‡ Provides Midwifery service for Carmunnock area only.

CENTRAL STORE, LARKHALL

During the year 1,095 requisitions were passed to the Equipment Officer at the Central Store in connection with the following Services :—

Home Nursing	...	...	...	...	493
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	98
Health Institutes	...	...	...	...	78
Day Nurseries	...	...	...	...	82
Care of Mother and Child	...	...	...	...	45
Domiciliary Midwifery	...	...	...	...	186
Domestic Helps	...	...	...	...	37
Dental Department	...	...	...	...	10
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	23
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	28
Chiropody	...	...	...	...	12
Food and Drugs	...	...	...	...	1
Central Store	...	...	...	...	2

Of the above, 747 requisitions were supplied from new stock while 348 were fulfilled from the Subsidiary Store which deals with articles already issued and returned to the Store.

New articles represented in the above requisitions are grouped under the following headings :—

(a) Drugs and Medicines	...	...	341
* (b) Expendable Medical Equipment	...	...	5,606
† (c) Inexpendable Medical Equipment	...	...	2,038
(d) Beds and Bedding	...	...	360
(e) All other Non-Medical Equipment	14,274	22,619	

* Includes such articles as maternity outfits, bandages and dressings.

† Includes articles of equipment for Nurses' and Midwives' outfits, bed pans, air rings, etc.

The total value of the new articles supplied was £4,458.

348 requisitions were dealt with from the Subsidiary Store for the undernoted Schemes :—

Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	56
Home Nursing	...	...	...	...	280
Care of Mothers	...	...	...	...	3
Domestic Help	...	...	...	...	8
Domiciliary Midwifery	...	...	...	...	1

Distribution of Articles of Bedding, etc.

From New Stocks.

		<i>Tuber- culosis</i>	<i>Home Nursing</i>	<i>Domestic Help</i>	<i>Health Institutes</i>	<i>Day Nurseries</i>	<i>Care of Mothers</i>	
Bedsteads	...	2	8	—	—	—	—	
Mattresses—								
Hair	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	
Covers	...	10	1	—	—	—	—	
Blankets	...	47	2	—	—	—	1	
Sheets	...	78	2	—	—	12	—	
Pillows	...	20	5	—	—	—	2	
Pillow Cases	...	62	—	—	—	—	—	
Bed Rests	...	—	3	—	—	—	—	
Bed Pans & Urinals	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	
Air & Sorbo Rings	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	
Overalls	...	—	—	225	—	—	—	
Mackintosh sheeting	—	—	1	—	—	9	—	
		219	70	225	—	21	3	=538

From Subsidiary Store.

				<i>Tuber- culosis.</i>	<i>Home Nursing</i>	<i>Care of Mother and Child</i>	<i>Domestic Help</i>	
Bedsteads	....	....	....	24	28	—	—	
Mattresses—								
Dunlopillo	....	....	....	—	34	—	—	
Dunlopillo $\frac{1}{2}$ size	....	....	....	—	9	—	—	
Hair	....	....	....	27	16	—	—	
Covers	....	....	....	21	—	—	—	
Blankets	....	....	....	121	—	8	—	
Sheets	....	....	....	106	—	—	—	
Pillows	....	....	....	68	2	2	—	
Pillow-cases	....	....	....	62	—	—	—	
Bed Rests and Bed Cages	....	....	....	3	67	—	—	
Bed Pans and Urinals	....	....	....	8	154	—	—	
Air and Sorbo Rings	....	....	....	6	75	—	—	
Mackintosh Sheeting-pieces	....	....	....	—	103	—	—	
Fracture Boards	....	....	....	—	8	—	—	
Overalls	....	....	....	—	—	—	163	
Treasure Cots with Canvas	....	....	....	—	—	5	—	
				446	496	15	163	=1,120

It should be stated that beds, bedding, etc., apart from those issued to Health Institutes and Day Nurseries, are given out on loan.

In the distribution of the various articles of equipment the motor van covered 9,966 miles.

SCHEME FOR PROVIDING DOMESTIC HELP

There is little change in the Scheme this year compared with 1954 and the number of helps provided for aged cases continued to be in the majority. During the year 87 appeals were dealt with from persons outwith the permitted categories, i.e., Aged, Maternity and Tuberculosis, and from applicants requesting more than 22 hours weekly.

Number of cases dealt with by Appeals Committee and decision.

			Aged	T.B.	Confine- ment	Outwith	Total
Reviewed	...	...	12	5	17	53	87
Refused	...	...	—	—	—	1	1
<i>Granted—</i>							
Over 22 hours	...	...	9	5	7	5	26
22 hours or less	...	...	3	—	10	47	60
			12	5	17	53	87

The number of households which have received service since 1948 is as follows :—

Year	Number of Households receiving service					
1948	...	...	...	...	...	873
1949	...	...	...	...	...	1,436
1950	...	...	...	...	...	1,749
1951	...	...	...	...	...	1,556
1952	...	...	...	...	...	1,303
1953	...	...	...	...	...	955
1954	...	...	...	...	...	913
1955	...	...	...	...	...	885

The households requiring assistance may be divided into the following five main groups :—

Category	Number of requests granted	Number of helper hours	Average period of attendance —22-hr. week
Illness	74	26,701	16
Maternity	120	7,922	3
Tuberculosis	86	52,389	27
Aged	602	252,669	19
Children	3	2,191	33

The average period of attendance for all types of cases was seventeen weeks (of 22 hours).

The number of helpers at the close of the year was 353. Wherever possible two cases are assigned to the domestic helps in an endeavour to prevent a fall in their earnings. 310 attending in households for ordinary duties while 43, after special medical examination, were employed in the homes of infectious tuberculosis patients.

Over all the districts 10 out of every 1,000 households received domestic help through the Local Health Authority's scheme.

The following Table sets forth the number of helper hours in the total number of households attended as well as in the general groups of households and in those of tuberculosis patients :—

TABLE SHOWING THE PROVISION OF DOMESTIC HELP DURING THE YEAR 1955.

	Total No. of Domestic Helps employed.	Total No. of Helper Hours.	Average No. of Helper Hours per Help.	Total No. of Households attended.	Average No. of Helper Hours per house- hold attended.
All cases ...	353	341,872	968	885	386
General House- holds ...	310	289,483	934	799	362
T.B. House- holds ...	43	52,389	1,218	86	609

The total payments to the domestic helps during the year was £40,097 7s. 8d., compared to £42,399 0s. 5d. for the previous year.

The fees received from applicants amounted to £6,245 12s. 9d. or 15 per cent. of the total payments compared to 8 per cent. for the previous year. This increase is due to the flat rate minimum charge of 3d. per hour imposed in October, 1954.

TABLE SHOWING THE PROVISION OF DOMESTIC

District Council Areas.	Estimated Population.	Number of Occupied Houses.	Domestic Helps Employed.	HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING SERVICE		REASONS NECESSARY	
				Number	Rate per 1000 to Occupied Houses.	Illness.	Maternity.
I. Biggar, Crawford, Leadhills, etc.	8,317	2,296	5	10	4	1	2
II. Douglas, Coalburn, Lesmahagow, etc.	15,670	4,326	17	33	8	3	3
III. Carluke, Carnwath, Lanark, etc.	22,784	6,290	25	40	6	3	7
IV. Larkhall, Stonehouse, Strathaven, etc.	34,825	9,614	54	124	13	8	8
V. Blantyre, East Kilbride, Busby, etc. ...	31,039	8,569	19	67	8	6	16
VI. Bothwell, Bellshill, ... Uddingston, etc.	59,850	16,523	96	233	14	19	26
VII. Shotts, Newmains, Harthill, etc.	32,629	9,008	40	90	10	8	5
VIII. Cambuslang, Rutherglen, Carmunnock, etc.	40,979	11,313	44	112	10	6	16
IX. Baillieston, Bishopbriggs, Chryston, etc.	60,339	16,658	42	140	8	20	31
<i>Biggar Burgh</i>	1,898	524	1	1	1	—	1
<i>Lanark Burgh</i>	8,758	2,418	10	35	14	—	5
	317,088	87,539	353	885	10	74	120

HELP DURING THE YEAR 1955.

TATING DOMESTIC HELP.												
Aged.	Children.	Tuberculosis.	Number of Helper Hours.	Amount paid by Applicants.			Amount paid by L.H.A.			Total Fees paid to Helpers.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
7	—	—	2,208	30	4	0	228	1	8	258	5	8
22	—	5	15,963	293	14	1	1,596	0	3	1,889	9	2
30	—	—	15,073	266	17	3	1,512	2	1	1,778	19	4
101	1	6	54,664	825	7	3	5,093	5	0	5,918	12	3
34	—	11	23,629	425	15	0	2,425	15	9	2,851	2	7
155	—	33	94,158	1,746	3	5	9,524	17	3	11,270	16	9
74	—	3	35,699	706	2	6	3,490	18	10	4,196	8	10
76	2	12	45,549	757	15	9	4,653	13	11	5,411	6	2
73	—	16	43,478	1,017	16	9	4,172	17	1	5,187	16	0
—	—	—	44	1	1	0	4	3	6	5	4	6
30	—	—	11,407	174	15	9	1,154	10	8	1,329	6	5
602	3	86	341,872	6,245	12	9	33,856	6	0	40,097	7	8

CHIROPODY SCHEME

A Scheme to provide a Chiropody Service for elderly persons under Section 27 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, received the approval of the Secretary of State for Scotland in September, 1954.

Two full-time Chiropodists were appointed, the first commencing duty on 5/1/55, and the second on 16/2/55, and in spite of a rather slow start, the number of applications steadily increased until at the end of the year 507 patients were receiving regular treatment.

Weekly clinics were established at all the Health Institutes and at the Child Welfare Centres at Lanark and Bishopbriggs, but it soon became apparent that the majority of the patients required treatment in their own homes. This necessitated a reduction in the fixed clinics to once per fortnight the remainder of the time being devoted to domiciliary visits.

Many applications are received from the remoter parts of the County, e.g., Tarbrax, Dolphinton, Douglas and Cobbinshaw, and with the addition of regular visits to Cornhill House, Biggar, careful routing is necessary to ensure the minimum amount of travelling.

The following table shows the state between domiciliary and clinic cases :—

		<i>First Visits</i>	<i>Re-visits</i>	<i>Total</i>
Domiciliary Cases	...	347	1,172	1,519
Clinic Cases	... ..	160	542	702
		507	1,714	2,221

It will be noted that 347 or 68·4 per cent. of the patients were treated in their own homes, either because of physical disability or on account of distance from a fixed clinic.

The distribution of patients according to District Council Areas is as follows :—

<i>District Council Area</i>			<i>Domiciliary</i>	<i>Clinic</i>		
I ...	...	...	33	19	(Cornhill)	
II	...	...	87	—		
III	...	...	85	15	(Lanark)	
IV	...	...	37	6	(Larkhall)	
V	...	...	16	43	(Blantyre)	
VI	...	...	47	48	(Bellshill)	
VII	...	...	17	13	(Shotts)	
VIII	...	...	2	6	(Cambuslang)	
IX	...	...	23	4	(Baillieston)	
				6	(Bishopbriggs)	
			347	160		

It will be observed that 47·1 per cent. of the total patients treated were resident in District Council Areas I, II and III and that over 86 per cent. of these were domiciliary cases.

Area No. III provided the largest number of patients, viz., 100 ; the second largest contributor was No. VI District with 95 cases.

The number of visits paid by the Chiropodists to patients each month is as follows :—

January	...	...	25	July	...	...	194
February	...	...	79	August	...	...	181
March	...	...	110	September	...	...	203
April	...	...	204	October	...	...	268
May	...	...	188	November	...	...	236
June	...	...	224	December	...	...	309

There has been a steady increase of work throughout the year and it should be remembered that chiropody patients are different from other types of patients in that they generally require constant treatment for the rest of their lives.

The scale of charges based on the Domestic Help Scheme is shown below :—

- (1) Maximum charge, 5s. per treatment ;
- (2) applicants in receipt of assistance in any form from the National Assistance Board—free ;
- (3) persons whose incomes are derived solely from the old age pension and persons whose excess earnings over the scale of allowances are less than 10s.—free ; and
- (4) the charge for each treatment for persons whose excess earnings amount to 10s. and over, to be determined as undernoted :—

Excess earnings	10/- but not exceeding	20/-	...	9d.
do.	20/-	do. do.	30/-	... 1/3d.
do.	30/-	do. do.	40/-	... 1/9d.
do.	40/-	do. do.	50/-	... 2/3d.
do.	50/-	do. do.	60/-	... 2/9d.
do.	60/-	do. do.	70/-	... 3/3d.
do.	70/-	do. do.	80/-	... 3/9d.
do.	80/-	do. do.	90/-	... 4/3d.
do.	90/-	do. do.	100/-	... 4/9d.
do.	100/—and over	...	...	... 5/-

Free treatment was provided in 321—63·4 per cent.—instances and assessments made in the remaining 36·6 per cent. as follows :—full cost 157, part cost 29. The total sum collected from patients was £139 1s. 3d.

The Chiropody Scheme is fulfilling a very useful service in keeping mobile and active many old people who might otherwise require admission to hospital. This is emphasized by requests from Orthopaedic Surgeons for treatment of patients whose disability is considered to be aggravated by lack of chiropody treatment.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Health education is an essential feature of any scheme of preventive medicine. This principle is recognised in the various activities of the County Health Department.

The Health Visitors play an important part by their carrying out of individual mothercraft teaching in the homes. The same individual advice is available in interviews at child welfare clinics. In addition group teaching is carried out in the clinics by means of informal health talks, stressing particularly the importance of vaccination and diphtheria immunisation and the necessity for the prevention of accidents in the home. This health propaganda is reinforced by the distribution of suitable literature, display of posters and the showing of special films.

Efforts continue to be made to stimulate public interest in matters pertaining to the health of the community. In this connection a special publicity campaign on diphtheria immunisation was carried out during the months of February and March. In addition, throughout the year 27 evening lectures covering many aspects of health education and illustrated by sound films, were given by the Medical Staff of the County Health Department to the following groups of pre-formed organisations :—

Organisation				No. of Lectures given
Associations and Guilds (Women)	...	...	...	23
Associations and Guilds (Men)	...	...	...	2
Health Visitors	...	...	...	1
Royal College of Midwives	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	27

These meetings were well attended, interest being evidenced by questions and discussions after the lectures.

During the year health films have been shown at the various Child Welfare Centres as follows :—

Clinic								No. of Film Shows
Airdrie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Baillieston	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Bellshill ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Blantyre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Bishopbriggs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Cadzow ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Cambuslang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Carlisle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Chapelhall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Chryston	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
East Kilbride	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Lanark ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Larkhall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Lesmahagow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Newarthill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
New Stevenston	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Shotts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Strathaven	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Tannochside	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Uddingston	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Total								200

The subjects dealt with at the pre-formed meetings and at the Child Welfare Centres are indicated in the following statement :—

Films Exhibited.

Subject	Outside Meetings	Child Welfare Clinics
A New Beginning	1	—
Accidents Don't Happen	5	20
Another Case of Poisoning	4	—
Diphtheria Still Kills (Filmstrip)	—	15
Everybody's Business	1	—
Fly About the House	3	18
Good Housewife in Her Kitchen	1	30
Guilty Chimneys	1	—
His Fighting Chance	2	—
How to Catch a Cold	4	15
Insect Pests in Food	1	—
Modern Guide to Health	2	17
Old Wives' Tales	2	17
Personal Episode	4	—
Playing with Fire	1	—
Round Figures	1	—
Stanley Takes a Trip	—	20
Surprise Attack	1	—
Teeth are to Keep	—	10
They Do Come Back	1	—
The Inside Story	6	—
The Magic Alphabet	—	17
The Nose Has It	—	36
X-ray Inspector	6	—
Your Children's Play	4	—
Your Children's Teeth	2	—
Your Children Walking	4	20
Your Children and You	2	—
Total	59	235

Throughout the year film shows were also given at the following Institutions :—

Institution						No. of Film Shows
Longriggend Sanatorium	...	...	...	...	...	12
Shotts Sanatorium	...	...	...	...	...	12
Total						24

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS.

An outbreak of Weil's Disease (refer. Acute Infective Jaundice, page 22), presented certain unusual features which were investigated by Dr. Lyon and which formed the subject of a paper published by her in the Department of Health Bulletin entitled "An Outbreak of Weil's Disease."

COUNTY MILK SUPPLY

Dairy farming in the County of Lanark is a large and important industry comprising 1,072 dairy herds and ranks second among the Counties of Scotland.

The total gallonage of milk produced during the last 3 years is shown below :—

April		March		
1952	—	1953	—	23,520,801 gallons.
1953	—	1954	—	24,709,793 gallons.
1954	—	1955	—	24,547,393 gallons.

Besides supplying local needs, a considerable proportion is consigned to Creameries in Glasgow, Edinburgh and surrounding districts.

Continued improvement in the standard of dairy farming in the County is evidenced by the increased numbers of producers and dealers granted designated licences during the past three years.

All dairy herds in Lanarkshire are now Attested and the percentage licensed under the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Orders, 1951-52 is 91·2.

The Control of the production, storage and distribution of the milk supply in the County is exercised by 5 Milk Officers and the Food and Drugs Inspector, who regularly visit dairy farms, pasteurising plants, dealers' premises and schools, and take samples of milk for Bacteriological and Chemical examination.

The following table shows the total number of dairy herds in the County during the last three years, listed according to the grade of milk produced :—

	Certified	Tuberculin Tested	Standard	Ordinary	Total
31/12/53	36	871	5	179	1,091
31/12/54	36	918	—	126	1,080
31/12/55	37	941	—	94	1,072
			1953	1954	1955
Percentage of Graded Herds			83·6	88·3	91·2

Milk Officers

Each of the five Milk Officers has approximately 214 dairy farms to supervise—a number in excess of that generally recognised by the Department of Health as sufficient, namely, 175.

The visits carried out by these Officers during the years 1954 and 1955 were as follows, viz. :—

At Farms on account of—

	1954	1955
Routine Visits	3,935	3,829
Unsatisfactory Samples	1,774	1,969
Graded Licences	252	251

Outwith Farms—

Pasteurising Plants	377	407
Dealers	68	160
	<u>6,406</u>	<u>6,616</u>

Full-day demonstrations	6	—
Examination and advice	1,555	2,116
Advice only	4,448	4,071
Samples only	44	21
Samples and advice	353	408
	<u>6,406</u>	<u>6,616</u>

The total visits show an increase of 210 compared to those for last year.

All registered dairy farms were visited by the Milk Officers during the year, the number of visits and the average number in each category being as follows :—

	Visits	Average per Farm
(a) Graded farms	5,561	5·7
(b) Ungraded farms	488	5·2
(c) All dairy farms	6,049	5·6

MILK SAMPLES.

Graded milk is submitted to the Count and Coliform Tests.

Ungraded milk to the Resazurin Test.

Pasteurised milk to the Phosphatase and Coliform Tests.

The following table shows the total number of samples of milk taken from all sources, except those taken by the Food and Drugs Inspector for qualitative analysis, during the year with regard to the cleanliness of the milk supply, viz. :—

		At Farms			Outwith Farms		
		Total	Disconform	Percentage Disconform	Total	Disconform	Percentage Disconform
Graded	...	3,706	762	20.5	1,694	259	15.3
Ungraded	...	240	48	20.0	44	6	13.6
Gross Total		...	...	...	5,684		
Total Disconform		...	...	...	1,075		
Percentage Disconform		...	...	...	18.9 (1954—17.6)		

The number of samples of milk failing to conform to the required standards shows a considerable increase. This was not unexpected and was principally due to the unusually warm weather experienced during the summer months.

STERILITY OF MILK BOTTLES.

Considerable attention was paid during the year to the sterility of milk bottles after washing and sterilisation.

Many defects were brought to light and advice given for their correction.

Bottles Sterile	...	...	...	...	44
Slightly contaminated	...	...	...	...	13
Heavily contaminated	...	...	...	...	25
Total					82

Coliform Bacilli were present in 3.

RENEWAL OF DAIRY UTENSILS.

As a result of advice from Milk Officers renewal of equipment and appliances shown in the following table was effected during the year :—

Milking Machines	...	...	...	5
Tubes for Milking Machines	...	...	...	70
Liners	...	...	...	4
Receiving Tanks	...	...	...	1
Milk Churns	...	...	...	4
Milk Lifts	...	...	...	1
Sterilisers	...	...	...	5
Bottle Washing Machine...	...	...	...	1
D. Pan	...	...	...	1
Milk Buckets	...	...	...	1

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

A complete table of the chemical analysis of all grades of milk is incorporated in the report by the County Chemist.

Milk (Special Designations) Orders.

On 31/12/55 the number of graded licences held in the County of Lanark was as follows :—

<i>Producers.</i>			Producers only	Producer/ Retailers	Total
Certified Milk	...	...	18	19	37
T.T. Milk	...	...	864	77	941
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	—	13	13

<i>Dealers.</i>			No. of Licence Holders	No. of Licences
Certified Milk	...	...	2	2
Certified and T.T. Milk	...	...	2	4
Certified, T.T. and Pasteur- ised Milk	...	...	12	36
Certified and Pasteurised Milk	...	...	3	6
T.T. Milk	...	...	29	29
T.T. and Pasteurised Milk	...	...	48	96
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	88	88

<i>Dealers' Supplementary Licences.</i>			No. of Licence Holders	No. of Licences
Certified Milk	...	...	1	1
Certified, T.T. and Pasteur- ised Milk	...	...	6	18
Sterilised, Certified, T.T. and Pasteurised Milk	...	...	1	4
T.T. Milk	...	...	14	14
T.T. and Pasteurised Milk	...	...	6	12
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	5	5

The following licences were granted during the year :—

<i>Producers.</i>				Producers only	Producer/ Retailers	Total
Certified	...	...	...	2	1	3
T.T.	...	...	...	60	15	75
				—	—	—
				62	16	78
				==	==	==
<i>Dealers.</i>						Total.
Certified	...	...	...	...	...	2
T.T.	...	...	...	...	...	16
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	15
						—
						33
						==
<i>Dealers' Supplementary.</i>						
T.T.	...	...	...	...	...	2
						—
						2
						==

Licences suspended or revoked—1.

Milk Supplied to School Children

Under the Milk in Schools Scheme, approximately 3,300 gallons of milk were consumed daily in the schools in the County and in the Burghs within the County.

92·4 per cent. of this milk is pasteurised and the remainder is Certified or Tuberculin Tested.

Remarkably few complaints were received from Headmasters, and samples taken on delivery of supplies to the bottling premises and after delivery to the schools showed that a satisfactory standard was maintained.

284 samples of school milk were taken during the year—247 at schools and 37 at dealers' premises before delivery to schools.

29 of these samples did not conform to the required standard for the following reasons, viz. :—

- (a) 17 samples of pasteurised milk failed the Coliform Test.
- (b) 5 samples of T.T. milk failed the Count and Coliform Tests.
- (c) 7 samples of T.T. milk failed Coliform Test only.

Non-Graded Milk

The number of non-graded herds in the County producing milk for sale on 31st December, 1955, was 94.

This is a reduction of 32 compared to the figure for last year and indicates good progress.

SAMPLES.—284 samples of non-graded milk were taken during the year, 240 at dairy farms and 44 at dealers' premises.

Results show that 19 per cent. of the samples failed the Resazurin Test, compared with 11.9 per cent. in 1954.

This deterioration was noted in samples of all grades of milk taken during the year because of exceptional weather conditions.

Veterinary Inspection of Dairy Herds

By the Agricultural Act, 1937, the veterinary inspection of dairy herds was taken over by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, as from 31st March, 1938.

The following is a statement of the work carried out during the year :—

Herds registered	...	...	...	1,072
Herds inspected	...	...	...	1,001
Cows examined	...	...	...	39,002

Cows with abnormal conditions of udder :—

				1954	1955
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	—	—
Mastitis	...	...	...	12	3

The number of cows with abnormal conditions of the udder shows a marked improvement from 1954.

Biological Examination of Milk

The undernoted table shows the number of samples of milk taken for biological examination since 1945.

It will be noted that, owing to the shortage of guinea pigs, no samples were examined biologically during 1951 and 1952.

The supply of guinea pigs has improved sufficiently to allow of a limited number of samples being undertaken, and samples submitted are restricted to supplies which are known to be consumed raw.

Year	Samples examined	Number positive	Percentage positive
1945	417	4	0·96
1946	310	3	0·96
1947	257	9	3·5
1948	203	4	1·9
1949	116	1	0·86
1950	17	—	—
1951	—	—	—
1952	—	—	—
1953	8	—	—
1954	102	—	—
1955	68	—	—

Tuberculosis Order, 1938

No animals were dealt with under the above Order during the year.

Attested Herds Scheme

As at 31/12/55 there were 1,771 Attested Herds in the County of Lanark, 978 of which were licensed under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, and 94 produced non-graded milk.

The remaining 699 were not dairy herds and were therefore not registered.

The scheme is supervised by the Divisional Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and during the year, reactors to the Tuberculin Tests were found in 76 herds—the total number of reactors being 176.

These figures show considerable improvement in the figures for 1954, when 100 herds gave rise to 245 reactors.

Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Order, 1934

During the year 55 producers were notified from this office regarding their failure to seal milk churns.

Warning letters were sent in each case and as the contraventions were not repeated no prosecutions were instituted.

Scottish Milk Testing Scheme

Under the above Scheme, large creameries and milk depots may appoint Milk Testers whose duty it is to make a daily inspection of all incoming supplies for taste, smell and appearance, and a weekly test (Resazurin Test) for keeping quality.

Supplies which fail the daily Platform Test or the weekly Resazurin Test on two consecutive occasions are notified to the Local Authority of the producing area.

In Lanarkshire the procedure adopted is to have these complaints investigated within 48 hours and a report submitted on the general conditions prevailing at the farm and the action taken with regard to the complaint. The gist of this report is then sent to the complainer.

It has been found that these reports are appreciated by Creamery Managers and others interested as they at least show that their complaints have had prompt attention.

Generally speaking these complaints serve a useful purpose in drawing attention to those producers whose milking methods require more frequent supervision by the Milk Officers.

It is worthy of note, however, that in approximately 13 per cent. of the complaints received no defects were found at the producers' premises and a sample of milk was found to conform to the required standard. Last year the percentage was 19.

The following table shows the number of complaints received from Creameries and Milk Depots and the number of visits to farms paid by Milk Officers as a result of these complaints. The marked increase in the number of complaints received was due to the unusually warm weather experienced in 1955.

				No. of Complaints	No. of Visits by Milk Officer
1953	...	...	...	409	548
1954	...	...	...	225	246
1955	...	...	...	525	551

REPORT OF THE COUNTY BUILDING INSPECTOR

STAFF

County Building Inspector

ALEX. FRAME, BECKFORD STREET, HAMILTON.

Depute County Building Inspector

WM. MCKENDRICK, BECKFORD STREET, HAMILTON.

Inspectors

COLIN C. PARKER.
JAMES CLELAND.
HUGH SCOTT.

GEORGE HENDRY.
IAN STANFIELD.
Vacancy.

The number of plans lodged for approval was 1,757 made up as follows :—

(1) Plans for new buildings	...	...	...	...	760
(2) Plans for alterations and additions to existing buildings, including mode of occupancy	...				628
(3) Applications in principle	...	...	...	...	73
(4) Renewals of previous applications			...	...	68
(5) Planning applications only	...	...	...	...	228
					1,757

The exact nature of the buildings set forth in these plans is shown in Table 1.

A large proportion of the plans submitted did not conform to the Bye-laws, but in most cases the owners or architects were willing to make the necessary adjustments, or carry out alternative schemes suggested by this Department. In the comparatively few cases in which agreement could not be reached, the disconformities were reported to the County Clerk for consideration by the appropriate Committee.

Surveys of sites and buildings were carried out on receipt of the plans, and thereafter the buildings were inspected as regularly as possible during the progress of the work : all the drains and sanitary fittings were smoke-tested.

In addition to the plans lodged under the Building Bye-laws, 9 plans were received and approval granted for various works of a minor character.

TABLE I.—NUMBER OF SETS OF PLANS LODGED DURING THE YEAR 1955, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BYE-LAWS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF THE BUILDINGS SET FORTH IN PLANS.

PARISH	NEW BUILDINGS					ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS				
	Houses and Shops	Factories	Public Buildings	Agricultural Buildings	Others †	Houses and Shops *	Factories	Public Buildings	Agricultural Buildings	Others †
Avondale ...	6	1	—	1	8	15	3	—	1	—
Biggar ...	3	—	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	—
Blantyre ...	7	5	2	—	15	6	4	1	—	1
Bothwell ...	21	15	5	2	129	18	18	5	3	7
Cadder ...	10	9	2	5	59	10	3	1	1	2
Cambuslang ...	3	4	—	2	59	13	4	—	1	2
Cambusnethan ...	3	4	—	3	22	12	6	—	1	1
Carlisle ...	7	1	1	1	35	14	1	—	1	1
Carmichael ...	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
Carmunnock ...	—	—	—	1	7	4	—	1	—	1
Carnwath ...	3	—	—	2	9	8	—	1	1	—
Carstairs ...	2	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	2	1
Coulter ...	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—
Covington and Thankerton ...	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Crawford ...	2	—	—	1	—	8	—	—	—	—
Crawfordjohn ...	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Dalserf ...	5	2	1	6	47	21	5	3	—	1
Dolphinton ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Douglas ...	1	3	—	—	10	3	2	1	—	—
Dunsyre ...	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
East Kilbride ...	19	8	8	1	18	8	3	2	2	3
Glassford ...	2	—	—	3	2	6	—	—	—	—
Glasgow ...	5	1	—	—	17	12	1	1	—	1
Hamilton ...	3	2	3	—	5	2	—	1	—	—
Lamington and Wandel ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Lanark ...	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Liberton ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Lesmahagow ...	7	8	1	3	26	16	—	—	1	1
New Monkland ...	4	7	2	2	12	8	1	1	—	2
Old Monkland ...	10	13	2	3	86	20	4	2	—	6
Pettinain ...	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Rutherglen ...	2	8	1	—	47	5	2	—	—	3
Shotts ...	6	4	—	1	37	15	4	2	1	2
Stonehouse ...	3	—	—	1	6	3	—	2	1	—
Symington ...	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Walston ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Wiston and Robertson ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	140	97	29	41	667	244	61	27	19	41

NEW OTHERS †

Private garages, 592 ; Offices, 13 ; Lock-ups, 9 ; Greenhouses, 6 ; Public Conveniences, 5 ; Stores, 5 ; Old Men's Shelters, 5 ; Lavatory accommodation, 3 ; Sports Pavilions, 3 ; Garages, 3 ; Football Pavilions, 2 ; Garden sheds, 2 ; Tool sheds, 2 ; Club Rooms, 2 ; Licensed premises, 2 ; Shelter, 1 ; Wash-house, 1 ; Aviary, 1 ; Bothy, 1 ; Bowling Green Pavilion, 1 ; Dog Kennel, 1 ; Radio Relay Station, 1 ; Transport Cafe, 1 ; Medical Centre, 1 ; Bus Shelter, 1 ; Loading Bay, 1 ; Covered Enclosure, 1 ; Motel, 1.

Total—667.

ALTERATIONS TO OTHERS †

Licensed premises, 21 ; Private garages, 9 ; Offices, 2 ; Sports Pavilion, 1 ; Golf Club House, 1 ; Air raid shelter, 1 ; Commercial garage, 1 ; Pithead Baths, 1 ; Transport cafe, 1 ; Garage, 1 ; Bowling Club House, 1 ; Club House, 1.

Total—41.

*Includes plans for additions to dwelling-houses. In this way 41 apartments were added to 30 houses.

TABLE II.—SHOWING NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND SHOPS SET FORTH IN PLANS LODGED DURING 1955.

PARISH			HOUSES						Total
			One Apt.	Two Apts.	Three Apts.	Four Apts.	Five Apts. and Upwards	Shops	
Avondale	...	...	—	—	1	3	2	—	6
Biggar	...	...	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Blantyre	...	...	—	8	95	45	1	1	150
Bothwell	...	...	—	16	389	170	3	2	580
Cadder	...	...	—	4	86	143	82	—	315
Cambuslang	...	...	—	—	172	90	12	—	274
Cambusnethan	...	...	—	4	52	28	—	—	84
Carluke	...	...	—	4	40	21	1	2	68
Carmichael	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Carmunnock	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carnwath	...	...	—	—	1	—	1	1	3
Carstairs	...	...	—	4	28	12	—	—	44
Coulter ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Covington and Thankerton	...	...	—	—	10	3	—	—	13
Crawford	...	...	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Crawfordjohn	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Dalserf ...	...	...	—	6	65	28	1	1	101
Dolphinton	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Douglas	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Dunsyre	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Kilbride	...	...	—	40	497	811	101	7	1,456
Glassford	...	...	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Glasgow	...	...	—	—	78	151	—	—	229
Hamilton	...	...	—	6	29	32	—	—	67
Lamington and Wandel	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lanark ...	...	...	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Liberton	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lesmahagow	...	...	—	10	87	39	—	1	137
New Monkland	...	...	—	5	47	27	1	—	80
Old Monkland ...	...	...	—	14	171	79	8	3	275
Pettinain	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Rutherglen	...	...	—	—	—	22	—	—	22
Shotts ...	...	...	—	4	3	8	2	1	18
Stonehouse	...	...	—	—	1	—	2	—	3
Symington	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walston	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wiston and Robertson	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	...	...	—	125	1,857	1,715	219	21	3,937

EAST KILBRIDE NEW TOWN.—The work in progress at East Kilbride continues to require the full-time attention of one of my Assistants. 1,043 houses were completed during the year, together with 1 factory, 14 shops, 3 hall-churches (1 permanent and 2 temporary), lock-up garages, electrical sub-stations, etc. At the end of the year work was in progress on a further 1,055 houses, 2 factories, 3 schools, 2 churches, 7 shops and several miscellaneous projects. The work in progress was supervised as fully as possible, and all drains and plumber-work tested.

The total number of houses completed in the New Town since the commencement of operations is now 3,661, and the population is estimated to be in the region of 16,000.

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950-1952

In terms of the above Acts the Local Authority are empowered to make grants to private persons for the provision of dwellings by means of conversion of houses or other buildings, or the improvement of existing dwellings, provided that after completion of the works, the dwellings will provide housing accommodation for a period, in normal circumstances, of not less than 30 years, and will conform to the requirements specified by the Secretary of State.

The following figures give details of applications submitted and grants authorised. In all cases the properties were surveyed, and reports forwarded to the County Clerk, for consideration by the Housing Committee.

Applications received during year 1955.

Number of applications	...	...	...	...	...	54
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Applications granted (including applications received in previous year).

Number of applications	...	...	...	...	...	53
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Number of dwellings referred to	...	...	...	...	...	56
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Estimated cost of works	...	...	...	£47,072	2	6
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Total grants authorised	...	...	...	£19,747	1	6
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Work was completed on 28 projects during the year and 27 were still in course of alteration.

In addition to the above applications, many enquiries were received from intending applicants, but in most cases it was found after the

properties had been surveyed, that the proposed works would not bring the houses up to the required standards, and were therefore not eligible for grant.

Section 3 of the 1952 Act also provides a scheme of assistance otherwise than by Local Authorities towards the provision of new houses for the agricultural population and 12 applications (as detailed under) were dealt with in respect of 14 houses. These applications were approved by the Housing Committee and Certificate "A" issued in 11 cases, one application being refused.

<i>Name of Applicant.</i>	<i>Situation of House</i>	<i>Amount of Grant</i>
Douglas & Angus Estates, Springhill, Douglas.	Andershaw Farm, Crawfordjohn Road, near Douglas	£300
Robert Hamilton, Westtown Farm, Stonehouse	Westtown Farm, Stonehouse	£240
William Horn, Castlehill Nursery, Dalserf	Cornsilloch Brae, Garrion Bridge	Application refused
Hamilton & Kinneil Estates, Estates Office, Hamilton	High Merryton Farm, Larkhall	£480 (Double bungalow £240 each house)
John Thomson, 10 Glenburn Terrace, Carluke	Rowantree Small Holding, Carluke	£300
James T. Gracie, 4 Wellbrae Drive, Strathaven	Overton Road, Strathaven	£240

<i>Name of Applicant</i>	<i>Situation of House</i>	<i>Amount of Grant</i>
Lee & Carnwath Estates, Estates Office, Carnwath	Moor Road, Cartland	£480 (Double bungalow £240 each house)
Fleming W. Hargreaves, per James J. Shannon, Architect, Biggar	Boat Road, Thankerton	£240
Andrew J. Ritchie, per Whyte & Barrie, Architects, Lanark	Auldtoun Nurseries, Lesmahagow	£240
Andrew Ballantyne, Shotlinn Farm, Glassford	Shotlinn Farm, Glassford	£600 (Double bungalow £300 each house)
William Gentles, Roughdike Farm, Salsburgh	Roughdike Farm, Salsburgh	£300
Robert Pinkerton, Bankhead Farm, Glassford	Bankhead, Glassford	£240

Work was completed on five projects during the year and eleven were still in course of erection.

21 applications were received for the erection of houses of less than three-apartments and were dealt with in terms of Section 180 of the 1950 Act.

County Council of the County of Lanark

Crawforddyke Site, Carluke	(6th Dev.)	4
Strutherhill No. 2 Site, Larkhall	(3rd Dev.)	6
Station Road Site, Busby	(2nd Dev.)	2
Coatshill Site, Blantyre	(2nd Dev.)	8
Park Road Site, Carmyle	(1st Dev.)	4
Netherton Road Site, Wishaw	(3rd Dev.)	4
Quarter Road Site, Eddlewood	(6th Dev.)	6
Napier Square Site, New Stevenston	(3rd Dev.)	4
Main Street Site, Calderbank		6
Meadowhead Site, Plains	(2nd Dev.)	5
South Springfield Site, Auchinairn	(2nd Dev.)	4
Thornton Road Site, Blackwood	(1st Dev.)	4
Bankhead Site, Lesmahagow	(5th Dev.)	2
Springhill Road Site, Shotts		4
Thornton Road Site, Blackwood (Amended)	(1st Dev.)	4
Burnhead Site, Tannochside	(11th Dev.)	12
Park Road Site, Carmyle	(1st Dev.)	4
Avenue Wood Site, Carstairs	(2nd Dev.)	4
Total ...	...	87

East Kilbride Development Corporation

Mains VI (1) East Kilbride ...	...	...	...	...	6
Mains VI (2) East Kilbride ...	...	...	...	...	12
Calderwood IV, East Kilbride	...	...	...	...	20
Total	...	...	...	...	38

Housing (Financial Provisions) (Scotland) Act, 1946

1,518 houses erected by the Local Authority, and 60 houses by the Scottish Special Housing Association Limited, were reported on to the County Clerk as completed and eligible for grant, said houses complying with the requirements of the Department of Health for Scotland.

ALEXANDER FRAME,
County Building Inspector.

County Building Inspector's Office,
Beckford Street,
HAMILTON.

COUNTY CHEMICAL LABORATORY

Public Analyst and County Chemist—A. C. WILSON, F.R.I.C., F.C.S.

River Pollution.

The number and types of samples received from the Rivers Inspector were :—

<i>Source</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>
Streams 	544
Coal Washers 	18
Paper Works 	23
Ammonia Works 	3
Print Dye Works 	2
Sewage Works Outfall 	12
Mine Waters	13
Miscellaneous 	39

This is the last year that these figures will be incorporated in this report as the quality of the River Clyde water will in future be supervised by the Clyde River Purification Board who no doubt will be appointing officials during 1956.

It might not be inappropriate to recall the very important part played by the Lanark County Council in bringing some degree of purification to the River Clyde. As long ago as 1893, the County Medical Officer, in his annual report, warned the County Council that they would require to take some action in order to reduce the pollution of the River, which at that time appeared to be an open sewer, receiving untreated, practically all domestic and trade effluents. The responsibility for administering the River Pollution Prevention Act, 1876,

passed to the Public Health Committee of the County Council in 1895, since when considerable progress has been made in improving the condition of the River.

In these early days the samples that were examined were taken by the Medical Officers and the Sanitary Inspectors, and the examination for suspended solids was carried out by the Medical Officers. Few samples, however, were examined as the staff available was inadequate to permit systematic inspections of the known sources of pollution. In 1900 two Rivers Inspectors were appointed, and all samples procured by them were submitted to the Public Analyst. In 1903 a County Chemist was appointed, a chemical laboratory established, and a third River Inspector was added to the Staff. A period of considerable activity followed, and many legal actions were successfully contested.

As the years passed, the continued interest of the County Council in the purity of the River Clyde was demonstrated by the issue of special reports on the condition of the River Clyde and its tributaries. The last report was in 1930.

To-day as far as possible all crude sewage receives adequate treatment, and all industrial companies are encouraged to pass effluents, after preliminary treatment, to the sewers.

That these measures have had some degree of success is perhaps best demonstrated in the Annual Report of the Clyde Protective Angling Association where it is stated that excellent sport can now be obtained in the Clyde within a few minutes of the industrial areas.

It is not claimed that the Clyde and its tributaries are pure streams, but they are no longer the open sewers they once were. Much remains to be done, and it is hoped that the efforts of the River Clyde Purification Board will be crowned with success.

Water Supplies.

The total number of domestic water samples received for chemical examination during the year was 343, and 23 of these samples were from private supplies.

WATER WORKS.—Camps Reservoir, 52 ; Logan Reservoir, 26 ; Glassford Filters, 26 ; Cambuslang Tank, 2 ; Lintmill Reservoir, 2 ; Dura Springs, 2.

PUBLIC SUPPLIES TO BURGHS.—Biggar, 3 ; Royal Burgh of Lanark, 2.

COUNTY WATER SUPPLY.—This was an exceptional year in that it was very dry, and there were long periods of unbroken sunshine. The water stored in the reservoirs, which was collected from peaty gathering areas tended to develop a fairly high colour, and in some cases had a rather unpleasant taste and smell. This condition will persist into 1956, and until such time as there is sufficient rain to wash out the reservoirs. Towards the end of the year in one area of the County, the water supply developed a most unsatisfactory appearance due to an excessive quantity of very finely divided matter in suspension. The condition arose because the water in the reservoir fell to a very low level, and wind blowing across the surface caused finely divided matter on the bottom to be disturbed.

In order to be wholly satisfactory a domestic water should be pure and wholesome. There is no doubt the supplies are wholesome, but they are not as pure as they should be. The unsatisfactory features, namely colour, taste, smell and excessive suspended matter could all be removed by correct chemical treatment which would produce a clear sparkling water.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

During the year, 122 formal and 3,120 informal samples were examined in this laboratory.

Article	Number examined		Number adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
T.T. Milk	—	731	—	18
Pasteurised Milk	—	372	—	4
Ord. Milk	—	34	—	4
Certified Milk	—	12	—	—
Double Cream	—	1	—	—
Sterilised Cream	—	1	—	—
Ice Cream	—	114	—	28
Mince	58	741	18	70
Sliced Sausage	39	974	8	54
Link Sausage	4	46	1	2
Sausage Meat	—	7	—	1
Potted Meat	—	3	—	—
Meat Paste	—	4	—	—
Fish Paste	—	1	—	—
Fish Cakes	—	2	—	—
Flour	—	2	—	—
S.R. Flour	—	2	—	—
Margarine	—	9	—	—
Shredded Suet	—	2	—	—
Ground Coffee	—	2	—	—
Coffee and Chicory Essence ...	—	1	—	—
Lemon Curd	—	2	—	1
Jam	—	1	—	—
Jelly Crystals	—	3	—	—
Aerated Water	—	2	—	—
Whisky	21	—	1	—
Saccharin	—	2	—	—
Stoned Dates	—	1	—	—
Pepper Compound	—	1	—	—
Curry Powder	—	1	—	—
Mustard	—	2	—	—
Mixed Spice	—	1	—	—
Ground Cinnamon	—	2	—	—
Sauce	—	7	—	—
Non-Brewed Condiment	—	2	—	—
Olive Oil	—	4	—	—
Almond Oil	—	1	—	—
Oil of Eucalyptus	—	2	—	—
Oil of Wintergreen	—	4	—	2
Aspirin	—	5	—	—
Boracic Ointment	—	5	—	2
Tincture of Iodine	—	8	—	2
Stomach Powder	—	2	—	—
Ammonia	—	1	—	—

The following table records the monthly variations in the milk fat and milk solids other than milk fat of the milks received in this laboratory.

A — Samples obtained at farms.

B — Milks obtained at Creameries.

C — Milks supplied to Schools.

D — Milks purchased under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

		A		B		C		D	
		Milk Fat	Milk Solids not fat	Milk Fat	Milk Solids not fat	Milk Fat	Milk Solids not fat	Milk Fat	Milk Solids not fat
January	...	4.06	8.89	*	*	3.73	8.88	3.67	8.85
February	...	4.30	8.90	3.69	8.85	3.69	8.89	3.63	8.86
March	...	4.23	8.82	3.72	8.81	3.75	8.74	3.69	8.79
April	...	4.15	8.71	3.61	8.70	3.57	8.68	3.68	8.70
May	...	3.96	8.79	3.69	8.75	3.59	8.69	3.57	8.73
June	...	3.68	8.85	3.62	8.78	3.60	8.82	3.54	8.77
July	...	4.01	8.75	*	*	†	†	3.80	8.68
August	...	3.99	8.53	*	*	3.50	8.59	3.56	8.64
September	...	4.27	8.74	3.73	8.77	3.88	8.79	3.57	8.72
October	...	4.07	8.86	*	*	3.80	8.86	3.71	8.83
November	...	4.40	8.70	3.74	8.79	3.86	8.82	4.00	8.83
December	...	4.45	8.85	*	*	3.77	8.77	3.68	8.77

* The number of samples taken during this month was too small to permit an average value to be given.

† Schools on holiday during July.

The average figures for the years 1951-1955 inclusive were :—

1951 ...	...	4.19	8.93	3.74	8.89	3.76	8.88	3.67	8.89
1952 ...	...	4.15	8.91	3.71	8.84	3.76	8.90	3.76	8.88
1953 ...	...	4.16	8.86	3.77	8.82	3.72	8.78	3.77	8.83
1954 ...	...	4.16	8.87	*	*	3.73	8.82	3.72	8.84
1955 ...	...	3.99	8.82	*	*	3.61	8.78	3.69	8.76

The figures for the monthly variation in the chemical quality of milk and the average chemical quality of milk for the year have particular significance this year for two reasons (a) The Scottish Milk Marketing Board resumed the pre-war practice of fixing minimum standards for quality milk as from the first of January. According to The Milk Marketing Board the milk fat content should be not less than 3.50 per cent. fat between 1st August and 31st January and not less than 3.40 per cent. fat between 1st February and 31st July. On arrival at the larger creameries the milk is sampled and if the subsequent analyses indicate that the milk is below the standard in operation at the time presumably a penalty is imposed. (b) This year has had a long dry summer.

The average chemical quality of milk produced at the farm, supplied to schools and purchased under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, was above the standards recommended, but the quality this year is the poorest I have recorded since I started keeping records in 1948. I have no doubt that the producers have followed their normal practice both outside in the fields and inside in the byre, and that the usual quantity of cake supplements were given. The reason for this decline in the quality of the milk might be the exceptionally fine dry summer, when, because of the very low rainfall there was a poor growth of grass. Grass is the main item in the diet and as it was poor in quantity and quality it is reasonable to expect there would be a reduction in the quantity and quality of the milk produced. It would be interesting to learn if the fall in quality was general throughout the country.

During 1953 and 1954 one farm, which produced a normal quality milk during the summer months when the cattle were on the grass, but, produced a milk consistently deficient in milk fat during the winter months when the cattle were in the byre, was kept under close observation. I had hoped that it would be possible for these observations to be continued during 1955, but unfortunately due to various difficulties this was not possible.

Milks of hygienic quality received from Milk Officers :—

Certified	...	...	...	...	18
Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	735
Ordinary	...	...	...	...	44
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	41

Of these 1 certified milk was deficient in milk fat and 2 deficient in milk solids not fat ; 8 T.T. milks were deficient in milk fats and 31 deficient in milk solids not fat ; and 2 ordinary milks were deficient in milk fat and 1 in milk solids not fat. As a result of complaints 6 T.T. milks were examined for the presence of blood which was detected in 2 samples.

Miscellaneous Samples.

In previous years I usually received several hundred samples from Burghs of Coatbridge and Airdrie, but this year because of a new arrangement no samples were received. Samples were received from Medical Practitioners, Hospital Board, Sanitary Department, Royal Burgh of Lanark, Daer Water Board and Hamilton Burgh Police.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

During the year 17 samples were submitted for examination and all were found to conform.

Atmospheric Pollution.

Fifty-four samples from Grit Deposit Gauges and 23 Peroxide Candles were received for examination.

Staffing.

This year has been a most difficult year and losses have been much greater than usual. In February an Assistant Chemist who was qualified transferred to another Public Analyst's Laboratory. In September, two more Junior Assistants moved elsewhere. It has proved to be impossible to obtain replacements of the type required, and there is no prospect of recruiting staff until a realistic salary policy is applicable to the staff of this laboratory. It is certain that no young man possessing a higher National Certificate or a degree will be happy with a salary which is less than that earned by a labourer.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT BY CHIEF DENTAL OFFICER

for Year ending 31st December, 1955

STAFF

Dental Department

Chief Dental Officer

WILLIAM GIBSON, L.D.S.

Assistant Dental Officers

Mrs. MARY H. OWENS, L.D.S.	MARTYN L. H. DAVIES, L.D.S.
Miss MARGARET S. M'DONALD, L.D.S.	Mrs. MARY M. SPRACKLAN, B.D.S.
GORDON E. M'INTYRE, L.D.S.	Miss MARGARET M'LACHLAN, L.D.S.
GEORGE REID, L.D.S.	Mrs. AGNES P. THOM, L.D.S.
ALEXANDER WESTWOOD, L.D.S.	Miss WILMA S. PRINGLE, L.D.S.
WILLIAM A. THAIN, L.D.S.	ANTHONY CHAMBERS, L.D.S.

There have been no changes in the Dental Officer personnel during the year and clinic accommodation remains at 19 fixed clinics, 3 self-propelled and 2 trailer mobile dental units. In December, however, the Committee agreed to the following improvements in treatment facilities and these will be carried out as soon as conditions permit :—

- (1) The closing of the clinic in Lanark Grammar Secondary School and the transfer of the equipment to the medical suite at Knowetop Special School, Motherwell.
- (2) A completely new clinic to be set up in Hyndford Road, Lanark, to replace the one in the Secondary School. Mothers and young children resident in the Lanark and Carluke areas will also be treated here in future and thus obviate the need for them to make the long journey to the central clinic at Strathclyde Hospital, Motherwell.

- (3) A new clinic to be set up in an annexe to Newmains Junior Secondary School after considerable alterations have been completed. The school children in this area were formerly treated at Wishaw and more recently by mobile unit. They will now be treated in the new clinic and will be joined by the mothers and young children resident in the surrounding district.
- (4) A clinic to be set up in the new St. Joseph's R.C. School, Blantyre, when the building is ready for occupancy. The school roll is expected to reach 1,500 when completed.

We have continued the scheme of dental inspections at the 21 major Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics throughout the year and a total of 215 sessions were spent on this duty. The numbers inspected during the year are as follows :—56 expectant mothers, 565 nursing mothers and 345 pre-school children. As a result of this inspection, 511 mothers and 127 children attended for treatment and with the addition of 177 and 2 respectively brought forward from the previous year a total of 688 mothers and 129 children actually received treatment. While the total number inspected has decreased from 1,125 last year to 966 this year the number of new cases treated has increased from 587 last year to 638 this year and attendances for treatment have gone up by 625 to 2,699. This is due to a better acceptance of our service by the patients concerned but, with a birth rate of 6,000 per annum, it is obvious there is room for considerable expansion of the service. An increase in the officer establishment and improved facilities in each area should do a great deal to widen the scope of the service.

There has been an overall increase in treatment and the main items are as follows :—492 teeth were extracted with local and 2,626 under general anaesthesia, 496 fillings were inserted and a total of 600 dentures were fitted. This denture total represents an increase of almost 50 per cent. on last year. 20 patients had dental X-ray examination and 29 films were used.

Permission was given for the Dental Officers to attend the Annual Conference of the British Dental Association held in Glasgow this year from the 4th-7th July inclusive. Eleven officers attended and two were retained on duty to carry out their routine treatment and attend to any emergencies which might arise. The lectures and demonstrations were of considerable professional value and the officers concerned have since expressed their appreciation for this privilege granted to them.

I append a summary of the work done by each Dental Officer concerned and a detailed report of treatment carried out under the Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Scheme during the year. Details of the work completed under the School Dental Service can be obtained from the Annual Report 1954/55 of the Executive School Medical Officer and in Tables V and Va (Supplementary) at the end of that report.

WILLIAM GIBSON,
Chief Dental Officer.

Dental Department,
13 Clydesdale Street,
Hamilton, *January, 1956.*

INDIVIDUAL RETURN OF WORK OF OFFICERS.

Name	Total No. of Patients		Attendances		Extractions			Denture Cases				Fillings			Other		X-rays		Remarks	
	New Cases	Under Treatment	Local	Teeth	Gen. Teeth	Upper or Lower	Upper and Lower	Part Upper or Lower	Part Upper and Lower	Total	Repairs	Cases	Teeth	Conser- vative Treat- ment	No. of Cases	intra oral	extra oral	occlusal		
Mr. Gibson	... 154	234	812	44	89	79	1,207	31	88	18	3	231	5	45	147	42	20	27	2	—
Mrs. Owens	... 127	159	505	15	19	62	327	17	30	14	11	113	2	50	148	35	—	—	—	3 Gold Inlays
Miss M'Donald	... 133	152	511	36	106	52	507	17	24	15	7	94	—	52	117	135	—	—	—	—
Mr. Thain	... 2	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—
Mrs. Spracklan	... 46	55	177	14	58	24	265	4	16	—	2	40	—	10	20	16	—	—	—	—
Mrs. Thom	... 136	164	429	68	188	17	178	12	28	6	4	82	2	42	48	184	—	—	—	—
Miss Pringle	... 40	51	230	8	32	16	142	—	19	2	—	40	—	8	11	13	—	—	—	—
Totals	... 638	817	2,609	185	492	250	2,026	81	205	55	27	600	9	209	496	425	20	27	2	3 Gold Inlays

SUMMARY OF DENTAL TREATMENT COMPLETED DURING 1955.

Group	Total No. of Patients		Attendances		Extractions			Denture Cases				Repairs		Fillings		X-rays		Remarks		
	New Cases	Under Treatment	Cases	Local	Teeth	Gen.	Teeth	Upper or Lower	Upper and Lower	Part Upper or Lower	Part Upper and Lower	Total	Repeats	Cases	Teeth	Other Conservative Treatment	No. of Cases		intra-oral	occlusal
Ante-Natal Mothers	50	69	255	19	63	18	254	5	20	7	1	54	2	16	43	23	2	4	—	2 Gold Inlays
Post-Natal Mothers	461	619	2,213	157	416	182	2,196	76	185	48	26	546	7	157	378	198	18	23	2	1 Gold Inlay
Pre-School Girls ...	57	59	90	4	7	25	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	32	71	—	—	—	—
Pre-School Boys ...	70	70	111	5	6	25	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	43	133	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	638	817	2,669	185	492	250	2,626	81	205	55	27	600	9	209	496	425	20	27	2	3 Gold Inlays

FOOD AND DRUGS

Senior Inspector and Sampling Officer—WM. J. IRONS.

The following tabular statement shows the work carried out in the County Area and the Burghs of Biggar and Lanark and the type of samples procured, etc. :—

District	Inspections made	Samples procured		Total	Analysed	
		Formal	Informal		Public Analyst	Chemical Laboratory
County Area	5,634	153	3,474	3,627	153	3,474
Burgh of Biggar	40	8	16	24	8	16
Burgh of Lanark	140	8	85	93	8	85
Total	5,814	169	3,575	3,744	169	3,575

The following table shows the nature and number of samples purchased and received, the number analysed and the number found deficient :—

Article				Procured	Analysed	Deficient or Adulterated
Milk Samples	...	...		1,215	1,215	50
Double Cream	...	...		1	1	—
Machine Skimmed Milk	...	...		1	1	—
Sterilised Cream	...	...		1	1	—
Evaporated Milk	...	...		1	1	—
Ice-Cream	...	...	...	144	144	30
Margarine	...	...	...	8	8	—
Margarine plus 10% Butter				1	1	—
Whisky	...	...	...	24	24	1
Mince ...	...	...	...	973	973	104
Slicing Sausage	...	...		1,222	1,222	71
Link Sausage	...	...		51	51	4
Sausage Meat	...	...		7	7	2
Potted Meat	...	...	...	3	3	—
Meat Paste	...	...	...	2	2	—
Stuffing	...	...	...	1	1	—
Shredded Beef Suet			...	3	3	—
Dog Mince	...	...	...	1	1	—
Chicken Paste	...	...		2	2	—
Tongue Paste	...	...		1	1	—
Fish Cakes	...	...	...	2	2	—
Vinegar	...	...	...	2	2	—
Tomato Ketchup	...	...		1	1	—
Sauce ...	...	...	...	6	6	—
Chico	...	...	...	1	1	—
Coffee	...	...	...	2	2	—
<i>Carry forward</i>	...			3,576	3,576	262

Article	Procured	Analysed	Deficient or Adulterated
<i>Brought forward</i>	3,576	3,576	262
Milo	1	1	—
Coffee and Chicory	3	3	—
Salmon Spread	1	1	—
Self Raising Flour	4	4	—
Flour	1	1	—
Apple and Raspberry Jam ...	1	1	—
Apple and Blackcurrant Jam	1	1	—
Lemon Curd	2	2	1
Aerated Waters	2	2	—
Ground Ginger	1	1	—
Jelly Crystals	4	4	—
Ground Cinnamon	2	2	—
Saccharins	2	2	—
Stoned Dates	1	1	—
Mixed Spice	2	2	—
Black Pepper	1	1	—
White Pepper	1	1	—
Curry Powder	1	1	—
Mustard	2	2	—
Sausage Seasoning	1	1	—
Household Ammonia	1	1	—
Drugs	33	33	5
Total	3,744	3,744	268

One hundred and sixty-nine samples were taken formally. Results of all non-genuine samples were reported to the County Clerk. The following table indicates action taken in these :—

Registered Number	Article	Date Purchased	Action taken
9	Mince	7th Jan., 1955	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk on 18th January, 1955.
12	Slicing Sausage	17th Jan., 1955	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 25th January, 1955. Fined £5.
20	Mince	3rd Feb., 1955	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 4th March, 1955. Fined £5.
25	Whisky	1st March, 1955	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk on 18th March, 1955.
32	Mince	11th March, 1955	Plea of guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court on 15th April, 1955. Fined £3.
33	Mince	11th March, 1955	Plea of guilty at Lanark Sheriff Court on 15th April, 1955. Fined £4.
40	Slicing Sausage	5th April, 1955	Plea of guilty with explanation at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 20th May, 1955. Fined £1.
48	Mince	14th April, 1955	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 20th May, 1955. Fined £3.
55	Mince	20th May, 1955	Plea of guilty at Airdrie Sheriff Court on 27th June, 1955. Fined £5.
58	Slicing Sausage	8th June, 1955	Plea of guilty with explanation at Airdrie Sheriff Court on 4th July, 1955. Fined £1.
62	Ice-Cream	15th June, 1955	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 4th August, 1955. Fined £5.
64	Mince	27th June, 1955	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 29th July, 1955. Fined £5.

Registered Number	Article	Date Purchased	Action taken
69	Slicing Sausage	4th July, 1955	Plea of guilty with explanation at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 16th August, 1955. Fined £5.
70	Mince	25th July, 1955	Plea of guilty with explanation at Airdrie Sheriff Court on 20th September, 1955. Fined £2.
77	Slicing Sausage	28th July, 1955	Plea of guilty with explanation at Airdrie Sheriff Court on 20th September, 1955. Fined £2.
80	Mince	29th July, 1955	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 14th September, 1955. Fined £3.
83	Mince	16th Aug., 1955	Plea of guilty with explanation at Airdrie Sheriff Court on 3rd October, 1955. Fined £2.
91	Slicing Sausage	19th Aug., 1955	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 7th October, 1955. Fined £10.
95	Mince	31st Aug., 1955	Plea of guilty with explanation at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 14th October, 1955. Fined £3.
96	Mince	31st Aug., 1955	Plea of guilty with explanation at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 14th October, 1955. Fined £3.
99	Link Sausage	8th Sept., 1955	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 5th November, 1955. Fined £2.
100	Slicing Sausage	14th Sept., 1955	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 19th September, 1955. Fined £3.

Registered Number	Article	Date Purchased	Action taken
104	Slicing Sausage	6th Oct., 1955	Plea of guilty with explanation at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 18th November, 1955. Fined £3.
108	Mince	7th Oct., 1955	Plea of guilty at Airdrie Sheriff Court on 18th November, 1955. Fined £2.
109	Slicing Sausage	10th Oct., 1955	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 18th November, 1955. Fined £2.
115	Mince	26th Oct., 1955	Cautionary letter sent by County Clerk.
116	Mince	26th Oct., 1955	Plea of guilty with explanation at Lanark Sheriff Court on 13th December, 1955. Fined £3.
123	Mince	2nd Nov., 1955	Plea of guilty with explanation at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 9th December, 1955. Fined £3.
125	Mince	11th Nov., 1955	Plea of guilty at Glasgow Sheriff Court on 11th January, 1956. Fined £3.
127	Mince	11th Nov., 1955	Plea of guilty at Airdrie Sheriff Court on 15th December, 1955. Fined £2.
166	Mince	14th Dec., 1955	Plea of guilty at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 20th January, 1956. Fined £3.
168	Mince	14th Dec., 1955	Plea of guilty with explanation at Hamilton Sheriff Court on 20th January, 1956. Fined £3.

The following tables show the number of samples of Sweet Milk analysed during the year, classified according to the percentage of milk fat and of milk solids other than milk fat, and according to the nature of the business carried on by the vendors.

SAMPLES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE OF MILK FAT
PRESUMPTIVE STANDARD—3 PER CENT.

Milk Fat Percentage			NUMBER OF SAMPLES			
			Producer- Wholesalers	Producer- Retailers	Retailers	Total
2.2	...	...	1	—	—	1
3.0	...	...	—	—	1	1
3.1	...	...	—	1	—	1
3.2	...	...	—	1	—	1
3.3	...	...	2	—	—	2
3.4	...	...	2	—	1	3
3.5	...	...	1	1	—	2
3.6	...	...	2	—	—	2
3.7	...	...	2	—	4	6
3.8	...	...	3	2	1	6
3.9	...	...	1	—	1	2
4.0	...	...	1	—	—	1
4.1	...	...	1	—	—	1
4.2	...	...	1	2	—	3
4.3	...	...	1	2	—	3
			18	9	8	35

SAMPLES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE OF MILK SOLIDS
OTHER THAN MILK FAT.

PRESUMPTIVE STANDARD—8·5 PER CENT.

Non-Fatty Solids Percentage	NUMBER OF SAMPLES			
	Producer- Wholesalers	Producer Retailers	Retailers	Total
7·9 	1	—	—	1
8·3 	1	—	—	1
8·4 	1	—	—	1
8·5 	3	1	—	4
8·6 	2	1	—	3
8·7 	3	2	1	6
8·8 	2	1	2	5
8·9 	2	1	3	6
9·0 	1	3	1	5
9·1 	2	—	1	3
	18	9	8	35

SWEET MILK.—35 samples were procured for analyses under the Food and Drugs Act, 1928: 4 of these were found to be slightly deficient. As the deficiency was in solids not fat the Producers concerned were verbally cautioned. On re-sampling, the milk was found to be genuine.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (SCOTLAND) ORDERS, 1951-52.—Practically all milk being sold in the County now comes under the above Order. In some areas there is a demand for Certified milk, but the bulk of the milk sold is T.T. or T.T. (Pasteurised).

CONTROL OF MILK TO SCHOOL CHILDREN.—Many schools in the County have been visited throughout the year and samples of the milk delivered were taken for both Chemical and Bacteriological examination. In this connection 247 bottles were obtained, of which 29 failed to comply with the Bacteriological standard. The Distributors concerned were immediately contacted and an effort made to have their equipment and methods improved. Incoming milk to the Distributors' premises was also regularly sampled. 339 samples were obtained throughout the year and examined in the Chemical Laboratory with satisfactory results.

SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE.—The Cooking Centres throughout the County were visited periodically. No cause for complaint was recorded.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1934.—All milk supplies conveyed by common carrier were periodically checked to ensure that the churns on the vehicles were properly sealed. 55 contraventions were detected and in each case a warning letter to the Producers was sufficient to remedy the fault.

ICE-CREAM.—144 samples were purchased during the year. It was found necessary only in one instance to institute Legal Proceedings and the vendor was fined £5. Many of the smaller vendors who used to manufacture Ice-Cream are gradually giving up the practice as they find it uneconomic to provide adequate equipment to satisfy the demand of the Ice Cream Regulations.

BUTTER.—Close attention continues to be paid while visiting Grocers' Shops to see that all butter is properly separated from margarine.

MARGARINE.—All margarine being sold in the County area is now prepacked and properly labelled.

WHISKY.—24 samples of whisky were procured during the year. With one exception these were found to be genuine. In the non-genuine case the deficiency was so small that it was deemed inadvisable to institute Legal Proceedings, and a cautionary letter was sent by the County Clerk.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1925.—2,253 samples of mince, sausage and sausage meat were obtained throughout the year, and examined for the presence of preservative. Of these, 104 samples of mince and 77 samples of sausage were found to contain excessive amounts of preservative. In every case return visits were made to the vendors concerned and formal samples procured. As a result 30 successful prosecutions were instituted and two cautionary letters issued by the County Clerk.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.—While visiting Grocers' Shops opportunity was taken to examine certain tinned goods with a view to detecting any in an unsound condition. Many tins were found to be "blown." In every case a condemnation certificate was provided for the vendor concerned and the unsound tins removed for destruction.

LABELLING OF FOOD ORDER.—No contraventions of the above Order were detected during the year.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.—In connection with this Act, 260 inspections were made and various articles of drugs, iodine, oil of wintergreen, etc., purchased, and examined in the Chemical Laboratory. All complied with the standard laid down by the British Pharmacopoeia.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.—Six contraventions of the above Order were detected during the year. These consisted of imported tomatoes labelled and sold as home produce. Verbal cautions to the vendors concerned stopped the practice.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.—During the year request was made to this Department by a farmer in a Small Holding alleging that the poultry feed with which he had been supplied did not appear to be up to the guarantee. 2 samples of poultry pellets were obtained and submitted to the Agricultural Analyst. One of the samples was certified to show deficiencies outwith the margin of error allowed for in the Act. The farmer concerned was notified and given a copy of the Analyst's certificate so that he could take up the matter with the supplier.

SHOPS ACT, 1912-1934.—Supervision under these Acts is given by this Department and 123 contraventions were detected. The majority of these consisted of failure on the part of small mixed shops, to display the statutory notice relating to the weekly half-holiday. Verbal cautions were found to be sufficient to remedy the contraventions.

Street traders again have proved to be defaulters of the Act in 14 instances. This is largely due to the fact that mobile vans from areas outwith the County come in on weekly half-holidays to sell their produce. Some of the vendors appeared resentful when told that they were contravening the Act by selling non-exempted goods on the recognised half-holiday in the County area. Close liaison with the Police throughout the County is maintained, and contraventions are dealt with verbally in a satisfactory manner. There were no Legal Proceedings instituted under the Shops Act during the year.

TABLE D.—SHOWING INSPECTIONS, VISITS TO SHOPS, ETC., AND CONTRAVENTIONS IN THE COUNTY IN 1955.

Inspections to localities	274
Visits to shops, etc.	1,102

Contraventions.

Failure to close: Weekly half-holiday and under	
Closing Orders	4
Sale of non-exempted goods	1
Street trading	14
Failure to give assistants proper intervals for meals ...	—
Failure to give assistants afternoon off weekly ...	—
Employing young persons over 16 years and under	
18 years more than 48 hours per week	—
Failure to exhibit notices in terms of Act.	104
	123

MEAT INSPECTION—SLAUGHTERHOUSES etc.

The administrative action taken to maintain the smooth running of the slaughterhouses following on the decontrol of meat on 3rd July, 1954, proved effective, and it is now fairly well established that most meat traders will continue to expect the Local Authority to furnish the slaughtermen.

As the date of my retirement will have arrived before this report is published, I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to many people without whose co-operation and advice my work would have been rendered much more difficult and uncongenial. I can honestly say that during the whole of my service with the County Council—a service dating from the year 1907—I have received the co-operation of the County Council. My relations with my immediate chiefs, the various County Medical Officers, have always been of the happiest description. I must also record my appreciation of the services of the Regional Bacteriologist, Dr. Gow Brown, who was always of the greatest assistance to me in the investigation of the diseases of animals. I feel too that I must pay tribute to the Clerical staff of the County Health Department for a great deal of valuable assistance in the compilation of reports and records.

When I first joined the staff, a matter of about 49 years ago, Meat Inspection in Lanarkshire was officially recognised to be on a high plane. The County Council can be assured that the high standard set by the County Medical Officer more than 50 years ago has been maintained.

It will be observed from Table I, that the total number of animals slaughtered at the various abattoirs was 19,714, of which 5,921 were found to show evidence of disease in some form.

Of the 5,921, there were 230 carcasses totally or partially condemned and 5,691 carcasses found with local conditions in which organs only were condemned, these combined being 30·04 per cent. of the total animals slaughtered, as compared with 26·6 per cent. the previous year.

No cattle were sent in by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries under the Tuberculosis Order.

Tables II. and III. show in detail, for each slaughterhouse, the class of animal slaughtered and the extent to which disease was prevalent, both in abattoirs and private slaughterhouses throughout the district.

Table IV. shows the number of organs and the diseases for which they were condemned in those cases where organs only were condemned in abattoirs.

ALFRED NIMMO.

TABLE I.

Animals Slaughtered.		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.												
		Tuberculosis.								Other Diseases.				
		Class.		Num- ber.	Carcases.				Organs only.	Carcases.				Organs only.
Wholly.					Partially.		Wholly.			Partially.				
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Cows	...	5,364	5	·09	8	·14	138	2·51	41	·76	38	·71	3,001	55·9
Heifers	...	1,145	—	—	—	—	15	1·31	1	·09	5	·44	397	34·6
Bulls	...	66	—	—	—	—	—	2	3·03	1	1·52	24	36·3	
Bullocks	...	1,304	—	—	—	—	63	4·83	—	—	4	·31	537	41·
Calves	...	1,304	—	—	—	—	—	35	2·68	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep	...	9,178	—	—	—	—	—	24	·24	16	·17	1,379	15·4	
Swine	...	1,353	—	—	3	·22	9	·66	43	3·18	4	·29	128	9·4
Total	...	19,714	5	·03	11	·06	225	1·14	146	·74	68	·34	5,466	27·

TABLE II.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, NUMBER HAVING CARCASSES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY CONDEMNED, AND NUMBER HAVING ORGANS ONLY CONDEMNED.

Bellshill.

Animals Slaughtered—		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.									
		Tuberculosis.					Other Diseases.				
		Carcases.		Organs only.			Carcases.		Organs only.		
Class.	Number.	Wholly.	Partially.				Wholly.	Partially.			
Cows ...	3,533	3	7	73	26	32	1,803				
Heifers ...	391	—	—	—	—	1	122				
Bulls ...	43	—	—	—	2	1	15				
Bullocks ...	427	—	—	4	—	1	124				
Calves ...	216	—	—	—	4	—	—				
Sheep ...	4,140	—	—	—	11	10	814				
Swine ...	498	—	1	—	15	3	44				
Total ...	9,248	3	8	77	58	48	2,922				

Carlisle.

Carcases condemned wholly or partially.
Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.

Animals Slaughtered—

Tuberculosis.

Other Diseases.

Class.	Number.	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs. only.
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Swine	... 3,030	—	—	12	—	—	1,320

Larkhall.

Carcases condemned wholly or partially.
Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.

Animals Slaughtered—

Tuberculosis.

Other Diseases.

Class.	Number.	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows	... 977	—	—	—	3	3	670
Heifers	... 114	—	—	2	—	—	47
Bulls	... 11	—	—	—	—	—	4
Bullocks	... 301	—	—	8	—	—	139
Calves	... 720	—	—	—	4	—	—
Sheep	... 1,466	—	—	—	4	6	42
Swine	... 73	—	2	—	—	—	3
Total	... 3,662	—	2	10	11	9	905

Shotts.

Carcases condemned wholly or partially.
Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.

Animals Slaughtered

		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
Class.	Number.	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows	... 550	2	1	65	1	1	384
Heifers	... 219	—	—	13	—	4	107
Bulls	... 6	—	—	—	—	—	2
Bullocks	... 482	—	—	51	—	3	240
Calves	... 26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep	... 974	—	—	—	1	—	113
Swine	... 166	—	—	1	—	—	20
Total	... 2,423	2	1	130	2	8	866

Strathaven.

Carcases condemned wholly or partially.
Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.

Animals Slaughtered

		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
Class.	Number.	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.	
Cows	... 304	—	—	—	11	2	144
Heifers	... 421	—	—	—	1	—	121
Bulls	... 6	—	—	—	—	—	3
Bullocks	... 94	—	—	—	—	—	34
Calves	... 342	—	—	—	27	—	—
Sheep	... 2,598	—	—	—	8	—	410
Swine	... 616	—	—	8	28	1	61
Total	... 4,381	—	—	8	75	3	773

TABLE III.

OTHER DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASES WERE TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY
CONDEMNED.*Bellshill.*

Disease.	Cows.	Heifers.	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total
Arthritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Actinobacillosis ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Atrophy ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Abscess ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	4	13
Dropsy ...	5	—	1	—	—	1	—	7
Carcinoma ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Injury ...	8	—	—	1	—	11	2	22
Johne's Disease ...	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	10
Emaciation ...	6	—	—	—	—	5	1	12
Septic Peritonitis ...	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Pyæmia ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	5	8
White Scour ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Joint Ill ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Septic-Pleurisy ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	4
Septicaemia ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
Immaturity ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Fever ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Septic Metritis ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Septic Mastitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total ...	58	1	3	1	4	21	18	106

Carluke.

<i>Carluke Slaughter-house</i>	Tuber- culosis	Peri- carditis	Congestion	Cirrhosis	Pleurisy	Pneumonia	Adhesions	Total
Heads ...	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Lungs ...	12	—	836	—	120	103	—	1,071
Hearts ...	—	71	—	—	—	—	—	71
Livers ...	—	—	—	186	—	—	4	190
Mesentery ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Total ...	29	71	836	186	120	103	4	1,349

Larkhall.

Disease			Cows	Heifers	Bulls	Bullocks	Calves	Sheep	Swine	Total
Oedema	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Gangrene	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Abscess	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Immaturity	...	...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Injury	...	...	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	6
Septic Pleurisy	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Septic Pneumonia	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Septicaemia	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Peritonitis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Pyæmia	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	...	...	6	—	—	—	4	10	—	20

Strathaven.

Disease.			Cows.	Heifers.	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total
Arthritis	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Abscess	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Immaturity	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Dropsy	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Emaciation	...	...	2	—	—	—	2	4	—	8
Gastro-enteritis	...	...	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	15
Injury	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Jaundice	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Navel and Joint Ill	...	...	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8
Sarcoma	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Peritonitis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pyæmia	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
Fever	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	24	25
Septicaemia	...	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Pericarditis	...	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Septic Pneumonia	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Erysipelas	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Actinobacillosis	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	...	...	13	1	—	—	27	8	29	78

Shotts.

Diseases			Cows	Heifers	Bulls	Bullocks	Calves	Sheep	Swine	Total
Injury	...	...	1	3	—	3	—	—	—	7
Emaciation	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Pleurisy	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	...	...	2	4	—	3	—	1	—	10

TABLE IV.—RETURN OF DISEASES FOR WHICH ORGANS WERE CONDEMNED.

Bellshill, Larkhall, Shotts and Strathaven Slaughterhouses.

Organs Condemned	Tuberculosis	Abscess	Pericarditis	Pleurisy	Pneumonia	Cirrhosis	Distomatosis	Mammitis	Actinomycosis	Congestion	Melanosis	Strongylosis	Angioma	John's Disease	Neoplasms	Nephritis	Emphysema	Ascaris Lumbricoides	Cysts					Bacterial Necrosis	Radiatum Oesophagostomum	Total
																			Ecchinococcus	Pentastomatosis	Cysticercus Teniuicollis	Cysticercus Bovis				
Heads ...	88	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	129	
Tongues ...	82	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	126		
Lungs ...	197	63	6	817	416	—	—	—	—	232	1	11	—	—	2	—	370	—	6	—	4	—	—	2,125		
Hearts ...	10	—	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	71		
Livers ...	35	396	—	—	—	1,505	1,476	—	—	—	1	185	827	—	1	—	—	—	49	108	—	247	4	1	—	4,835
Stomachs ...	7	249	—	—	—	2	69	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	22	362	
Bowels ...	30	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	218	
Kidneys ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	296	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	306	
Udders ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,509	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2,513	
Uteri ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	
Feet ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	7	
Skirt ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Melts ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Plucks ...	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	
Weasands ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total ...	462	815	65	824	416	1,507	1,545	2,509	73	232	3	196	828	91	7	296	370	50	114	—	247	28	5	22	10,705	

Note.—This Table does not include the Viscera of Carcases wholly or partially condemned.

Private Slaughterhouses.

District.	Cattle.	Animals Slaughtered. Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.
Carstairs Estate Home Farm	—	—	158	—
Symington	—	—	38,735	—
Total	—	—	38,893	—

ANIMALS CONDEMNED—WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY.

Symington Slaughterhouse.

Animals Slaughtered.	Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
	Wholly.	Partially.	Organs.	Wholly.	Partially.	Organs.
Sheep, 38,735 ...	—	—	—	85	50	1,856

	Abscess	Pneumonia	Pleurisy	Pericarditis	Cirrhosis	Distomatosis	Strongylosis	Pentastoma	Echinococcus	Cysticercus Tenuticollis	Total
Heads	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tongues	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lungs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hearts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Livers	82	—	—	—	—	510	156	72	—	20	840
Stomachs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bowels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kidneys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Udders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uteri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plucks	340	49	27	—	10	1,213	1,010	—	24	25	2,698
Total	422	49	27	—	10	1,723	1,166	72	24	45	3,538

The amount of Meat and Organs condemned was :—Meat, 2,256 lbs. ; Organs, 10,812 lbs.

East Kilbride, Brancumhall Bacon Factory

			Tuberculosis					Other Diseases						
Animals														
Slaughtered			Wholly	Partially	Organs Only			Wholly	Partially	Organs Only				
Swine	...	18,980	—	—	972			3	182	8,216				
			Tuberculosis	Abscess	Pericarditis	Pleurisy	Pneumonia	Cirrhosis	Ascariis Lumbricoides	Enteritis	Congestion	Nephritis	Septic Peritonitis	Total
Heads	...	...	675	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	679
Tongues	...	...	659	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	663
Lungs	...	...	46	4	—	1,691	1,297	—	—	—	5,234	—	1	8,273
Hearts	...	...	46	—	1,663	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,710
Livers	...	...	47	4	—	—	—	2,056	31	—	—	—	1	2,139
Stomachs	...	...	940	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	942
Bowels	...	...	955	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	957
Kidneys	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	192	—	194
Total	...	3,370	18	1,663	1,691	1,297	2,056	31	—	5,234	192	5	15,557	

The amount of Meat and Organs condemned was :—Meat, 13,617 lbs. ; Organs, 26,941 lbs.

Burghs of Lanark and Biggar.

The tables below show in detail the class and number of animals slaughtered and the amount of disease detected.

LANARK

Animals Slaughtered—		Carcases condemned wholly or partially. Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.						
		Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.			
Class.	Number	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.	
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.		
Cows	...	105	—	—	3	—	2	27
Heifers	...	202	—	—	—	—	3	25
Bulls	...	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bullocks	...	935	—	—	19	—	20	252
Calves	...	86	—	—	—	14	2	5
Sheep	...	3,035	—	—	—	11	11	22
Swine	...	613	—	—	—	5	4	6
Total	...	4,997	—	—	22	30	42	337

		DISEASES.																	
		Tuberculosis	Abscess	Actinomycosis	Peritonitis	Pericarditis	Fatty Degeneration	Pleurisy	Injury	Pneumonia	Cirrhosis	Ragwort Poisoning	Mastitis	Mammitis	Bacterial Necrosis	Dropsical	Foreign Bodies	Nephritis	Total
Heads	...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Tongues	...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Lungs	...	6	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Hearts	...	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Livers	...	1	5	—	1	9	—	—	—	—	412	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	432
Stomachs	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Bowels	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Udders	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	6
Plucks	...	—	1	—	—	7	2	4	13	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	29
Kidneys	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Total	...	10	7	2	7	16	2	4	15	412	6	2	—	4	2	1	3	2	495

The amount of meat and organs condemned was :—Meat, 2,724 lbs.; Organs, 4,007 lbs.

BIGGAR

Carcases condemned wholly or partially.
Carcases in which the Organs only were condemned.

Animals Slaughtered			Tuberculosis.			Other Diseases.		
Class.	Number	Carcases.		Organs only.	Carcases.		Organs only.	
		Wholly.	Partially.		Wholly.	Partially.		
Cows	... 10	—	—	—	1	2	7	
Heifers	... 49	—	—	—	—	1	19	
Bulls	... —	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bullocks	... 475	—	—	—	—	2	10	
Calves	... 123	—	—	—	2	1	17	
Sheep	... 77,030	—	—	—	29	38	1,172	
Swine	... 334	—	—	—	1	—	8	
Total	... 78,021	—	—	—	33	44	1,233	

		Tuberculosis	Abscess	Cirrhosis	Actinomycosis	Melanosis	Pentastoma	Pleurisy	Pneumonia	Distomatosis	John's Disease	Impurities	Strangylosis	Total
Heads ...	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Tongues ...	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Lungs ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	6
Hearts ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Livers ...	—	3	69	—	1	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	80
Stomachs ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bowels ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Plucks ...	—	143	9	—	—	—	6	4	1	3	—	—	412	578
Total ...	—	148	78	4	1	6	4	4	2	9	3	4	412	671

The amount of meat and organs condemned was:—Meat, 3,863 lbs., Organs, 5,559 lbs.

General

DISEASED UDDERS.—It will be observed that the total number of cows slaughtered was 5,364. Of these, 5 were totally condemned on account of generalised tuberculosis, none of which showed evidence of tubercle in the udder. There were 8 cows partially condemned on account of various forms of localised tuberculosis, and of these 3 had udders affected. In addition to the foregoing, there were 138 cows in which the disease was so localised that organs only were condemned. Of the total cows slaughtered, 2,509 cases of indurated udder or other forms of chronic mammitis were found. Many of these cases might be called doubtful tubercle in the absence of microscopic examinations.

Of the 1,145 heifers slaughtered, none was wholly or partially condemned on account of generalised tuberculosis.

In dealing with emergency cases, all animals are prohibited from entering public abattoirs or private slaughterhouses unless accompanied by a veterinary certificate certifying that the animal is not suffering from a contagious disease, as scheduled under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, except in cases of accident or consequent upon calving.

Where slaughtering takes place outside the slaughterhouses (farms, etc.), the requirements of the Meat Regulations (Scotland), 1932, are complied with.

The whole system of meat inspection is linked up with the Regional Bacteriological Laboratory, and, when necessary, histological and bacteriological work is carried out by the Bacteriologist.

BUILDINGS.—Throughout the County there were still five Public Slaughterhouses in constant use and these are sufficient to meet the requirements. Repairs and painter work, etc., have received the attention of the Works Department.

Private Slaughterhouses.

Two licences were granted for the slaughter of sheep only, one for a private institution, and one for the "export" market.

The visits to private slaughterhouses and other places, outside abattoirs, were as follows :—

Private slaughterhouses	...	...	20
Butchers' shops, vans, stores, etc.	...	...	2,500

Public Health (Meat Inspection) Regulations (Scotland), 1932, Article 15.

One permit for meat stores was dealt with during the year.

Licences had to be obtained from the Bacon Development Board to slaughter pigs at Carluke and Strathaven Slaughterhouses under the Bacon Industries Act, 1938-1939, for the manufacture of bacon. Under the Bacon Development Board it is necessary that the Board should have control of the bacon from the source up to the manufacture of bacon, and Carluke and Strathaven are the only districts in which there is sufficient demand for a small factory.

COLD STORES.—There are 256 cold stores, the cooling arrangements of which are—ice, 23 ; mechanical, 233. In other parts of the County the registration has not yet been arranged, but the necessary attention has been given to all under Section 43 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, and the new Meat Regulations, with satisfactory results.

During the year a large number of inspections was made of cold stores, and, generally speaking, their contents were found sound and the apartments kept in a satisfactory condition.

UN SOUND MEAT.—At abattoirs and private slaughterhouses all condemnations have been carried out with owners' consent. The total weight of meat condemned outside the abattoirs (including private slaughterhouse, fleshers' shops and farms where special permits for slaughtering were authorised) amounted to 534 lbs. of Bone Taint, 3 tins of Cooked Ham, weight $34\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. and 3 tins Gammon, $39\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. The total weight of meat condemned at our abattoirs was 40,119 lbs., and weight of organs condemned was 131,107 lbs.

Periodic visits were made to the Special Schools, advice given regarding the butcher meat supplies, and reports made on inspections. Generally speaking, supplies were found satisfactory, so far as the soundness of the meat was concerned.

COUNTY OF LANARK

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

AND

INSPECTOR OF CLEANSING

FOR THE YEAR 1955

THOMAS B. POLLOCK, M.R.S.A., M.Inst.P.C.
County Sanitary Inspector.

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND
AND THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In accordance with the requirements of the Department of Health Circular 63/1955, I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report on the operations of my Department dealing with the sanitary conditions of the County of Lanark during the year, 1955.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS B. POLLOCK,
County Sanitary Inspector.

COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BECKFORD STREET,
HAMILTON, 18th April, 1956.

STAFF

County Sanitary Inspector

THOMAS B. POLLOCK, Beckford Street, Hamilton

Depute County Sanitary Inspector

GEORGE S. BUTTLE, Hamilton

Senior Assistant County Sanitary Inspector

JAMES R. M'GHIE, Hamilton

Divisional Sanitary Inspectors

JOHN TURNBULL, Bellshill

PETER POLLOCK, Lanark

GEORGE RANKIN, Larkhall

PETER KANE, Blantyre

JAMES NEILSON, Shotts

GEORGE CRAIG, Cambuslang

JOHN WHITE, Baillieston

RICHARD BLACK, Lesmahagow

Introductory

Despite the continuing addition of duties placed on my staff the progress made in the field of environmental sanitation during the year 1955 has been gratifying.

Whilst no new legislation affecting the Sanitary Inspector was placed on the Statute Book there has been a large volume of investigation carried out by the staff in relation to Housing, Clean Air and Food Hygiene. The latter two of these important matters will, it is anticipated, be dealt with by statute during the coming year. When this hope has been realised, increased duties which will be placed on the Sanitary Inspectorate will be such that the present staff will be unable to undertake the work involved without substantial assistance by augmentation of both the technical and clerical officers.

It would appear we are facing an era of Clean Air, Clean Food and Clearance of Slums and it is to be hoped that progress in these important aspects of environmental sanitation will not be retarded by restrictive legislation.

I made comment in the 1954 Report on the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, which came into operation on 30th August of that year, and suggested that it would take some time for the "repercussions to reverberate throughout the Council chambers of the Local Authorities."

After a full year's working of the Act, I am afraid the results cannot be said to have been in any way atomic. Certainly a considerable amount of work has had to be accomplished in complying with the requirements relative to applications for Certificates of Disrepair and in the investigations required in completing the information necessary to prepare the statement for submission to the Department of Health showing an estimate of the total number of houses to be dealt with under Parts II and III of the Housing Act of 1950 because they are unfit now or would fall into this category during the following 10 years.

In this County with a population of 306,000 (Landward) housed in 84,000 houses the problems are many and varied and I have endeavoured in the following pages to show how these problems are faced and overcome, both in the rural and urban communities of this great County.

The paramount problem of housing is dealt with in detail and takes pride of place in the forefront of this report, and the many other

operations of my Department, whilst of no less importance to the general welfare of the people are covered throughout the remaining paragraphs.

These include matters dealing with Drainage, Water Supply, General Nuisances, Food Hygiene and Food Inspection, Atmospheric Pollution, Rivers Pollution, Dairies and Dairy Farm Inspections, Disinfection, Disinfestation, Factories and Workshops, Offensive Trades, Private Streets, Public Conveyances, Cinemas, Pigstyes, Dangerous Buildings, etc., etc.

Housing

The administrative procedure during the year 1954, in regard to Housing, is summarised in the following tabular statement and subsequent paragraphs :—

Number of initial inspections of dwelling-houses	...	...	7,831
Number of dwelling-houses found to be in some respect unfit for human habitation	...	...	4,613
Number of dwelling-houses without a proper supply of wholesome water introduced into the house	...	...	255
Number of dwelling-houses without a separate water-closet			3,545
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Representations were made in terms of Section 9 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950	...	...	635
Number of houses for which separate water-closets were provided by the owners as a result of Notices given under Section 5 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950	...	...	1
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders have been made under Section 9 (4) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950	...	...	206
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders have been made under Section 9 (4) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950	...	...	56
Number of houses rendered fit for human habitation as the result of informal action	...	...	1,091
Number of houses for which water-closets were provided by the owners as a result of informal action	...	...	26
Number of houses into which a proper supply of wholesome water was introduced as a result of informal action	...	...	—

As required by Section 1 of the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, the following statement approved by the County Council was passed to the Secretary of State :—

Name of Local Authority :—

Total Number of Dwellings, permanent and temporary in the area of the Local Authority	...	...	...	84,520
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THE TOTAL PROBLEM IN THE AREA OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

1. The estimated number of *unfit* houses, excluding temporary houses (either individual unfit houses suitable for action under Part II of the 1950 Act or unfit houses which ought to be included in Clearance Areas and dealt with under Part III) classified as follows :—
 - (a) Houses which should be demolished (houses which neither the owner nor the Local Authority can make fit at reasonable expense and which the Local Authority do not consider they should make more habitable under Part I of the 1954 Act) 7,115
 - (b) Houses which the owners cannot be expected to make fit at an expense reasonable to themselves but which the Local Authority consider could be acquired and made more habitable or fully fit under Part I of the 1954 Act (if desirable they could be modernised under Part VII of the 1950 Act) 252
 - (c) Houses in Clearance Areas already belonging to Local Authorities and retained under Section 2 of the Act, pending demolition Nil.
 - (d) Houses which owners might be expected to make fit at an expense reasonable to themselves, either because of a Notice served under Section 7 of the 1950 Act or because they might wish to qualify for a "repairs increase" under Part II of the 1954 Act ... 2,957
2. The estimated number of *new* houses required in order to facilitate the rehousing of :—
 - (a) Occupants of houses that are to be demolished or closed (as in 1 (a) above); 7,186
and

- (b) any persons whom the authority will remove because of serious overcrowding from other unfit houses to which works are carried out (houses in categories 1 (b), (c) and (d) above) 257
3. The number of years which the Local Authority estimate will be necessary to deal with unfit houses under the procedure at 1 (a), (b) and (c) above. (In the case of some larger authorities, it may be virtually impossible to make any satisfactory estimate under 3 ; these authorities will not be expected to provide any estimate) 10-15 years
4. Number of unfit houses in Clearance Areas already covered by operative Clearance or Compulsory Purchase Orders, or owned by the Local Authority, which are to be dealt with within the three years either by demolition or by retention under Section 2 of the Act Nil.
5. Number of unfit houses to be included in Clearance Areas and (so far as not already belonging to the Local Authority) to be dealt with by agreement, within the three years sub-divided into :—
- (a) Houses already covered by resolution under Section 25 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950 (including those for which Clearance or Compulsory Purchase Orders have been submitted to the Secretary of State but have not yet been confirmed) Nil.
- (b) Houses not yet so covered 1,200
6. Number of unfit houses in Clearance Areas (Under 4 and 5) which are to be demolished in the three years 900
7. Number of individual unfit houses which are to be the subject of Demolition or Closing Order Procedure in the three years under Section 9 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950 (including houses under existing Demolition or Closing Orders which have not been enforced) 2,730
8. Number of unfit houses under 4 and 5 to be dealt with in the three years under Section 2 of the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954 (houses retained for temporary occupation in Clearance Areas) 300

9. Number of *new* houses required during the period in order to facilitate rehousing as a result of action under 6, 7 and 8 above (including houses required for abating serious overcrowding in unfit houses which are to have works carried out on them) 3,690

As the form of statement which has been laid down by the Secretary of State is somewhat complex, the figures set out can only, of necessity, be an approximation.

The statement deals with the total problem confronting the County Council in respect of Closure, Demolition and Repair of dwellings considered to be in some respects unfit for human habitation, and also the programme laid down by the County Council to accomplish the Closure, Demolition or Repair of such houses over the periods of 3 years and 10 years from 1st September, 1955.

In preparing this statement I have had to bear in mind the existing 4 years Housing Programme recently approved by the County Council and have endeavoured to reconcile the figures so far as possible by deducting the number of dwellings which may have been dealt with since September, 1954, the operative date of the 4 years programme.

Whilst it has been, of course, quite impossible to have an accurate house-to-house inspection made of all unfit houses for the purpose of this statement a physical survey has been made of all the properties and, an assessment of the general condition of properties on the insanitary properties list classified to meet the requirements of the Government's questionnaire.

In the classification of all the dwellings I have had to give very careful consideration to the numerous problems which are part and parcel of any Slum Clearance proposals both in the industrial and rural communities of the County. For example the many dwelling-house properties both fit and unfit for human habitation which have been abandoned by the owners, an action which is becoming an almost daily occurrence in this County, is a problem of most serious gravity.

In addition, I have recently been faced with recommendations from the National Coal Board in regard to the classification of properties owned by the Board in relation to the Board's intentions to close their dwelling-house property as the life of the various collieries in the Clyde Valley area come to an end. A large number of such properties are not "unfit for human habitation" in terms of the

Housing Act, 1950, and a number of sound dwellings are at the moment unoccupied, e.g., at Douglas Water.

The associated problems of housing transferred miners families in other parts of the County and the retention and rehabilitation or closure and demolition of the Board's properties in the districts where collieries are to be closed within the next 5 years will require to be resolved.

Consideration has had also to be given in some measure to the likelihood of areas of Comprehensive Redevelopment being submitted for the County Council's approval by the County Planning Officer.

It will be agreed I think, that the difficulties of laying down a hard and fast programme of Closure, Demolition, Repair and Rehabilitation bearing in mind the building rate of new dwellings likely to be attained in the County is such that any figures produced can only be approximate and the classifications subject to amendment throughout the next 10 years.

Nevertheless the statement provides at least a useful index of the conditions in the County and sets a target to be aimed at in the desirable effort to remove altogether by one or other of the methods suggested, the insanitary and unfit dwellings in the County of Lanark.

I would like to say at this point that the efforts of the past 5 years in dealing with insanitary properties have not been without success as my records show that 2,967 unfit dwellings have been closed and families rehoused. Indeed the figure for 1955 was 689 which compares most favourably with any yearly period from 1925 to 1939 when a considerable amount of Slum Clearance work was carried out.

It will be seen from the Statement that the total number of houses considered to be unfit and which cannot be made fit at reasonable expense is 7,115, of which it is estimated 3,930 should be dealt with in 3 years' time, that is if the first year of the 4 years' programme is satisfactorily completed.

From the progress made since September, 1954, to date, it is extremely unlikely I think that the 3 years estimate of clearance can be attained; and, especially, also having regard to the fact that the balance of houses to be allocated for Slum Clearance, in accordance with the present Four-year Programme, will be 3,107 for the period concerned.

In estimating the number of houses which should be acquired and made more habitable or fully fit by the County Council I have dealt not only with properties which have been abandoned by the owners, but with houses in process of acquisition by the County Council ; and it is likely that the adoption of Comprehensive Development areas in certain districts in accordance with the Town and Country Planning Act will increase the estimate set down.

Although no Clearance areas have so far been agreed to, or, indeed, considered by the County Council I have estimated the requested figure in this regard as it may be that during the next three years the County Council might require to consider Clearance Area action in respect of certain districts where it is desirable that complete clearance should be carried out.

The number of houses which it is expected the owners will make fit at expense reasonable to themselves can only be somewhat of a guess and certainly cannot be viewed with any assurance of attainment. I have, however, included quite a large number of houses, 1,425 to be exact, owned by the National Coal Board in this category. I am doubtful, however, if the present policy of the Board will be such that it will be agreed extensive repairs or improvements should be carried out to dwellings in districts where the life of collieries is of limited duration. It is likely, therefore, that these houses and a large percentage of the remaining 1,532 houses, otherwise owned will, in due course, fall to be dealt with under the Housing Acts.

CLOSURE OF UNFIT HOUSES.—Despite the intensive investigation required for the accurate compilation of the Housing statement already referred to, there was also considerable acceleration in the pursuit of closure of unfit houses consequent on a decision of the County Council to revert to official “ Slum Clearance ” as against the policy of dealing with such properties under Voluntary Agreements to close, which had been operating since 1950.

In this connection the following tabular statement shows the actual figures of accomplishment by official action and voluntary action in this field :—

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1950.

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District Council Area	Reports submitted	No. of houses dealt with by Statutory Procedure.						No. of houses closed.						Total No. of houses closed	No. of L.A. houses allocated	No. of houses vacated privately					
		Decision of County Council						Where Statutory Procedure was completed													
		D.O.	C.O.	" D.O. "	" C.O. "	Undertaking Sect. 9 (2)	Acq. 1954 Act	Contd.	Awaiting Time and Place meeting for D.O.	Awaiting Time and Place meeting for C.O.	Not proceeded with	D.O.	C.O.				Undertaking Sect. 9 (2)	Acq. 1954 Act	By informal action	Abandoned	
First	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	3		
Second	...	15	—	7	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	12	26	14		
Third	...	70	14	2	15	12	—	—	27	—	—	11	1	—	—	17	—	29	17		
Fourth	...	58	35	14	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	83	3	91	3		
Fifth	...	168	40	—	—	58	—	25	1	42	2	40	—	—	18	57	8	123	4		
Sixth	...	55	22	4	—	9	—	—	19	—	1	2	2	—	—	146	—	150	19		
Seventh	...	39	25	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	77	4	100	46		
Eighth	...	81	28	2	14	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	23	9	34	—		
Ninth	...	149	42	30	14	41	6	16	—	—	—	38	20	6	—	49	20	133	15		
		635	206	56	66	160	6	41	8	47	42	3	112	28	6	18	481	44	689	568	121

NOTE.—Of the 309 houses in respect of which Administrative Procedure was completed in terms of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, as amended by the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, 164 were vacated during the year, 54 were unoccupied at the time of inspection and 16 were continued in occupation, leaving a balance of 75 remaining to be dealt with at the close of the year.

It will be noted that 689 insanitary houses in all were closed throughout the year and the occupiers of 568 of these were allocated Housing Scheme houses or 43 per cent. of the 1,316 houses constructed.

These results not only show the progress which is being made to rid the County of all unfit and insanitary dwelling-houses but emphasise the need for continuing the campaign at ever-increasing momentum.

The problem which arises quite frequently in the condemnation of insanitary properties is the case of the owner/occupier who has bought a house in such a property. These persons have usually no desire for ownership but have had to buy a house as they had no alternative through the owners refusing to rent. In some cases they have taken a house in an old property with the motive of thereby qualifying more quickly for a Council house. The majority have spent considerable sums in carrying out internal repairs and redecoration and providing new or improved fittings, such as stainless steel sinks, tiled fire-places, flush panel doors, etc. The transformation made in some of the old houses is amazing and it might be considered commendable as a means of prolonging the useful life of unfit properties during housing shortage. This however, is seldom the case where there are rent paying tenants and owner/occupiers in the same property. The latter have not the responsibility and usually lack the means of carrying out substantial improvements of the external structure of the property or to provide inside sanitary conveniences, without which no present-day property can be considered really fit for human habitation.

It is distressing to see the number of young married couples and others who, perhaps through forces outside their control, or through the ulterior motive of "jumping the queue" in housing allocation are purchasing houses in properties scheduled to be dealt with as unfit for human habitation. Conditions at such properties become really dangerous when the tenants are removed to new houses and the owners are left surrounded by derelict and dangerous conditions, e.g., Cadzow Rows, Eddlewood. Indeed it is questionable if the remaining alleged owners are in the main real owners as, so far as can be ascertained, they hold no titles for the dwellings they occupy but have perhaps simply entered into an agreement by probably making an initial outlay of anything between £10 and £50; the payment of the remaining amount due being made at a rate of £1 per week.

This agreement is always so thoroughly tied up by the former owners that the new owner must pay both owners and occupiers rates. Something in my view, must be done to deal with such matters as, generally speaking, when all the houses in a tenement of this type are sold, the new owners begin a constant agitation for the allocation of new dwellings, particularly when serious expenditure becomes necessary to a common part of the property, e.g., the roof.

ABANDONED PROPERTIES.—Whilst a number of such properties are fit for rehabilitation many are at varying stages of unfitness and the County Council are faced with the task of removing nuisance and dangerous conditions. This expenditure is becoming considerable as will be seen from the following table :—

District Council Area	Property	Total		Remaining		Amount	
		No. of Abandoned Houses	No. of Rchoused Houses	No. of Occupied Houses	No. of repairs spent on County Council		
Second ...	123/133 Vere Road, Kirkmuir- hill	7	1	6	—		
	112/114 Vere Road, Kirkmuir- hill	3	—	3	—		
	85A Lanark Road, Crossford	1	—	1	—		
	10 Lanark Road, Crossford ...	1	1	—	—		
	16 Fence Row, Kirkmuirhill	1	1	—	—		
	Ardoch, Lesmahagow ...	1	1	—	—		
	64 Clydeview, Crossford ...	1	1	—	—		
	7 Bells Wynd, Douglas ...	1	1	—	—		
Third ...	Fairyhill Cottage, Carlukc ...	1	—	1	—		
	Yieldshields, Carlukc ...	1	1	—	—		
	121 Main Street, Forth ...	1	1	—	—		
Fourth ...	42/46 Machan Road, Larkhall	3	1	2	£0 8 6		
	45 Castle Street, Strathaven	2	—	2	—		
	2/4 and 16/24 Birkenshaw, Larkhall	5	1	4	3 9 2		
	168/170 Raploch Street, Lark- hall	1	1	—	—		
	31 Millheugh Brae, Larkhall	1	—	1	—		
	3 Low Glengowan, Larkhall	1	—	1	—		
	102 M'Neil Street, Larkhall ...	2	2	—	—		
	15 Boghall Street, Stonehouse	1	1	—	—		
	2/12 High Glengowan, Lark- hall	1	1	—	—		
	98/102 Wellgate Street, Lark- hall	4	—	4	—		
	7 Lockhart Street, Stonehouse	4	—	4	—		
	13 Union Street, Stonehouse	1	—	1	—		
Fifth ...	1/4 and 7/9 Victoria Place, Blantyre	6	1	5	—		
	7 Watson Street, High Blan- tyre	2	1	1	—		
	18/30 Forrest Street, Blantyre	2	—	2	—		
	59/99 Auchinraith Road, Blan- tyre	96	6	90	54 1 10		
	3/4 Rosendale Place, Blantyre	19	—	19	—		
Sixth ...	92 Stevenston Street, New Stevenston	1	1	—	—		
	4 Johnstone Street, Bcllshill	4	—	4	—		
	13/25 Christic Street, Mossend	12	—	12	—		
	22 Crofthead Street, Udding- ston	6	—	6	—		
	2 Deanbrac Street, Udding- ston	6	—	6	—		
	19 Main Street, Holytown ...	1	—	1	—		
	74/78 Stevenston Street, New Stevenston	4	—	4	—		
	2/8 Ferry Road and 1A-B Main Street, Bothwell ...	4	1	3	7 10 0		
Carry forward		208	25	183	£65 9 6		

District Council Area	Property	Total No. of Abandoned Houses	No. Rehoused	Remaining No. of Occupied Houses	Amount spent on repairs by County Council		
	<i>Brought forward ...</i>	208	25	183	£65	9	6
	149/151 Main Street, Holy- town	6	1	5	—		
	45/57 Spindlehowe Road, Uddingston	14	—	14	—		
	64/74 New Stevenston Road, Carfin	5	—	5	—		
Seventh ...	64/70 Bellside Road, Cleland	1	—	1	—		
	98/154 Morningside Road, Morningside	30	4	26	—		
Eighth ...	1/3 Church Street, Cambus- lang	11	9	2	20	10	10
	272 Cambuslang Road, East- field	2	1	1	5	18	10
	28/30 Somervell Street, Cam- buslang	12	—	12	22	10	0
	1/3 Silverbank Street, and 40/48 Glasgow Road, Cam- buslang	19	1	18	31	2	2
	37/39 Colebrooke Street, Cam- buslang	9	—	9	—		
	10 Mansion Street, Cambus- lang	9	—	9	—		
	7/36 Buchanan Square, Cam- buslang	29	1	28	10	6	0
	77/79 and 85/87 Overton Road, Cambuslang ...	4	1	3	5	0	1
Ninth ...	1/49 Airdriehill Terrace, Whiterigg	9	9	—	—		
	183/197 Main Street, Plains ...	2	1	1	—		
	East Longrigg, Longriggend	3	—	3	—		
	13/15 Dykehead Road, Dal- macoulter	2	—	2	—		
	198/202 Carmyle Avenue, Carmyle	3	—	3	—		
	162 Budhill Avenue, Shettle- ston	12	—	12	3	3	5
	6 Hillcrest Avenue, Carmyle	1	—	1	—		
	100/138 Kenmuir Road, Mount Vernon	18	4	14	15	6	3
	1 Store Row, Roughrigg, Airdrie	4	—	4	—		
	80/86 Main Street, Longrigg- end	1	1	—	—		
	20 Baillieston Road, Sandy- hills	4	1	3	53	15	9
		418	59	359	£233	2	10

It is expected that such expenditure will show continuing increase and indeed ultimately the Local Authority will require to pay for the demolition of all such buildings when completely vacated. Now-a-days demolition contractors require to be paid for work of this nature whereas in the past there was usually, if not a balance, at least sufficient return from the materials to cover the cost of demolition work.

During the year regular inspections were made at Cadzow Rows, Eddlewood, to prevent serious nuisance conditions continuing and the Local Authority were again involved in considerable expense in clearing choked drains, burst pipes, etc. M'Creath Street has now been completely cleared and the demolishers have carried out demolition of the main structure. Unfortunately, however, they have left part of the stairways still standing and these are now becoming a danger. Similarly with sections of Austine Street there are several properties partly demolished allowing the weather to further deteriorate the owner/occupier houses still in use. Several of the owner/occupiers in M'Creath Street and Austine Street removed voluntarily to houses which had become vacant in the Strathaven Road section of the property so that demolition work could proceed but the conditions have deteriorated so rapidly here that the problem of rehousing owner/occupiers will now require to be seriously considered.

The whole question of how and when a property may be abandoned and the legal position of the tenant thereafter ought to have been resolved years ago before the serious aggravation of the problem which has now taken place. Considerable extension of the trouble may be expected as owners, trustees and others become tired of their liabilities and resile from their responsibilities. Many owners are elderly people who have no means to continue the payment of maintenance charges and rates, etc., for their properties, whilst others are legatees who have no desire to take over additional liabilities.

The position as I have said in previous years should be set right without further delay before conditions become chaotic by reason of the large number of dwellings which are being placed in this category.

ACQUISITION OF DWELLING-HOUSES.—Whilst many properties were offered to the County Council throughout the year and the Housing Executive Committee made an inspection of most of these, final decision covering all such properties had not been made at the end of the year. However, agreement was reached in the acquisition of the undernoted and the necessary legal procedure thereafter commenced :—

	Houses	
94/96a Overtown Road, Newmains ...	7	
94/104 Main Street, Glenboig ...	6	
2/20 Station Road, Caldercruix ...	10	
401/444 Glasgow Road, Blantyre ...	18	} for demolition
275 Main Street, High Blantyre ...	7	

Many dwelling-houses in the County, although technically fit for human habitation do not have the kitchen, larder and bathroom, etc., facilities which are the accepted standard requirements of to-day. These dwellings could, in many instances, be rehabilitated, and, as such a task would appear to be outwith the financial ability of the owners some endeavour should be made by the Local Authority to deal with the conditions and so avoid further deterioration and condemnation.

It is hoped that a number of such properties will be acquired during 1956, for the purpose of rehabilitation and that other abandoned properties will be acquired and retained in a tolerable condition pending ultimate demolition. There may be some difficulty in this latter action as such properties must, first of all, be dealt with by Demolition Order or Closing Order before the Statutory Grant is available.

In this connection, it is of interest to record that a recent survey of the Cambuslang Central Area carried out jointly by the Planning and Sanitary staff showed that from 2,148 houses examined, 204 were found fit and 1,069 suitable for rehabilitation. Many others will require to be removed to meet replanning requirements, or by reason of being unfit or likely to become so within 10 years.

Complete collaboration between the Planning Officer responsible for future development of any area and the Sanitary Inspector as the official whose duty it is to deal with the existing housing conditions can, in my opinion, only give rise to beneficial results to the community. Without this collaboration properties could be destroyed which ought to be rehabilitated and others retained which ought to have been removed.

REHABILITATION AND RETENTION.—Very considerable thought was devoted by the Housing Committee to the problem of reconstruction of dwelling-house property which had been abandoned by

the owners and a report was ultimately prepared showing such properties which, in the opinion of the County Sanitary Inspector could be rehabilitated. Sketch plans and particulars were submitted to the County Housing Architect to whom the preparation of specifications and costs of the necessary works involved to reconstruct the dwellings to modern standards was remitted.

The following properties were dealt with in this regard :—

		No. of houses
<i>Cambuslang.</i>		
28/30 Somervell Street, Cambuslang	Abandoned	12
77/79 and 85/87 Overton Road, Hallside	Partly abandoned	8
<i>Bellshill.</i>		
13/25 Christie Street, Mossend	Abandoned	12
4 Johnston Street, Bellshill	Abandoned	4
<i>Blantyre.</i>		
3/4 Rosendale Place, Blantyre	Abandoned	19
94/96 Auchinraith Road, Blantyre	Abandoned	12
<i>Uddingston.</i>		
45/47 Spindlehowe Road, Uddingston	Abandoned	14
<i>Sandyhills and Shettleston.</i>		
162 Budhill Avenue, Shettleston	Abandoned	12
20/24 Baillieston Road, Sandyhills	Abandoned	4
6 Hillcrest Avenue, Carmyle	Abandoned	1
<i>Larkhall.</i>		
24/38 Drygate Street, Larkhall	Offered for sale	7
88/98 Montgomery Street, Larkhall	Offered for sale	6
2/4 and 16/24 Birkenshaw	Abandoned	19
<i>Overtown.</i>		
74/78 Overtown Road, Newmains	Offered for sale	8
94/96a Overtown Road, Newmains	In process of acquisition	7

With regard to other properties which were not considered suitable for reconstruction but which it was decided could be made more tolerable to live in until such time as it was possible to make arrangements for the rehousing of the occupiers, it was agreed to take the appropriate steps as these houses were represented for closure.

The following properties are to be dealt with in this manner :—

		No. of houses
<i>Cambuslang.</i>		
7/36 Buchanan Square, Cambuslang	Abandoned	29
1/3 Silverbank Street and 40/48 Glasgow Road, Cambuslang	Abandoned	19
29/31 Colebrooke Street, Cambuslang	Offered to County Council	26
<i>Blantyre.</i>		
59/99 Auchinraith Road, Blantyre	Abandoned	96
192/214 Main Street, High Blantyre	Offered to County Council	12
<i>Glenboig.</i>		
94/104 Main Street, Glenboig	In process of acquisition	6
<i>Caldercruix.</i>		
2/20 Station Road, Caldercruix	In process of acquisition	10
<i>New Stevenston.</i>		
74/78 Stevenston Street, New Stevenston	Abandoned	4

This latter decision was arrived at after agreeing that it would be a number of years before occupiers of the dwellings on this list are rehoused and in the meantime money is being expended by the County Council in keeping the houses free from nuisance and dangerous conditions whilst the occupiers are paying rates only. In the circumstances, therefore, it would appear to be advisable to take advantage of the annual grant of £7 5s. per house for 15 years offered by the Government in terms of the Act and to keep the houses in a tolerable condition until such time as the families were rehoused.

TEMPORARY LICENCES.—Although licences for the temporary occupation of unfit dwellings are not now issued, a number of such dwellings are still occupied under the former arrangement. There are, however, 2 less than last year. As such houses are vacated they are immediately closed or demolished.

ARMY CAMPS.—The occupation by homeless families of former army camps in the County continues and the following table shows the site of the camp and the present number of occupiers.

	No. of families from outwith County	No. of families from County areas	Total
New Dechmont Camp, Dalton, Cambuslang	13	7	20
Mid Netherton Camp, Carmunnock	36	—	36
Rusheyhill Camp, Bishopbriggs ...	7	—	7
Whins Camp, Blantyreferme ...	11	—	11
	67	7	74

Endeavour was being made throughout the year on the suggestion of the Department of Health to obtain sites for the construction of a number of houses which might be used for the clearance of all these camps.

Allocation of Houses

PERMANENT HOUSES.—The following table shows the locations and sizes of houses allocated with the number of persons displaced :—

Parish	Locality	Houses Allocated				Total	Persons Displaced
		2-apr.	3-apr.	4-apr.	5-apr.		
Blantyre	... Blantyre	... 12	92	38	—	142	593
Bothwell	... Bellshill	... —	51	29	—	80	334
Bothwell	... Holytown	... —	45	20	—	65	252
Bothwell	... New Stevenston	—	56	20	—	76	309
Bothwell	... Viewpark	... —	50	26	—	76	309
Bothwell	... Chapelhall	... —	7	3	—	10	32
Cadder	... Auchinairn	... —	67	31	—	98	434
Cambuslang	... Lightburn	... —	59	15	—	74	333
Cambuslang	... Eastfield	... —	14	6	—	20	82
Cambusnethan	Netherton	... —	17	7	—	24	89
Carluke	... Carluke	... —	31	15	—	46	170
Carmunnock	... Carmunnock	... —	14	11	—	25	90
Carstairs	... Carstairs	... —	—	4	—	4	25
Crawford	... Crawford	... —	9	5	—	14	61
Dalserf	... Strutherhill	... —	60	24	—	84	321
Dalserf	... †Larkhall	... —	32	16	—	48	185
Douglas	... *Douglas	... —	—	4	—	4	12
Glasgow	... Shettleston	... —	43	16	—	59	221
Hamilton	... Eddlewood	... —	37	17	—	54	223
Hamilton	... *Corslet	... —	2	4	—	6	20
Lesmahagow	... †Coalburn	... —	10	21	—	31	127
Lesmahagow	... Coalburn	... —	5	5	—	10	45
Lesmahagow	... *Corehouse	... —	—	6	—	6	18
Lesmahagow	... Kirkfieldbank	—	6	6	—	12	51
Lesmahagow	... *Lesmahagow	... —	2	4	—	6	20
New Monkland	Plains ...	... —	38	18	—	56	262
Old Monkland	Baillieston	... —	69	31	—	100	438
Old Monkland	Bargeddie	... —	22	8	—	30	132
Old Monkland	Broomhouse	... —	9	5	—	14	52
Pettinain	... Pettinain	... —	—	4	—	4	16
Rutherglen	... Eastfield	... —	62	21	—	83	325
Shotts ...	... Salsburgh	... —	9	3	—	12	53
Shotts ...	... Cleland	... —	44	18	—	62	282
Stonehouse	... Stonehouse	... —	63	25	—	88	330
		12	1,025	486	—	1,523	6,246

* Agricultural Houses.

† Erected by Scottish Special Housing Association.

EAST KILBRIDE NEW TOWN.—In the area of the New Town of East Kilbride satisfactory progress continues in the building of new houses. Priority in letting of course is given on the basis of local employment. The position at the end of the year was as follows :—

Total number of houses let during 1955	...	...	...	1,014
Total number of houses occupied at the end of the year	...	...	...	3,439
Total number of houses under construction	...	...	...	1,053

REHOUSING.—During the year a total of 1,523 new houses of permanent construction, 12 two-apartments, 1,025 three-apartments, and 486 four-apartments were allocated to families living in overcrowded or insanitary conditions, the total number of persons displaced being 6,246. The families were rehoused from 1,009 existing houses, viz., 195 one-apartment, 676 two-apartments, 96 three-apartments, 28 four-apartments, 9 five-apartments and 5 six-apartments, in addition to 409 families each living in a room as sub-tenant.

OVERCROWDING.—From the date of Overcrowding Survey in 1935 to the end of 1955, 21,381 cases of overcrowding involving 110,818 persons, have been relieved as a result of action taken by the Local Authority. The number of houses in which overcrowding has been relieved during the same period is (a) privately-owned houses, 14,842 and (b) Local Authority houses 7,582.

Altogether there were on our register at the end of the year 4,836 overcrowded dwelling-houses, containing 8,322 families, with a total of 22,617 persons.

TUBERCULOSIS FAMILIES.—Included in the foregoing figures are 90 families in which at least one person was reported to be suffering from tuberculosis. Since 1936 no fewer than 1,280 such families have been rehoused under the Local Authority's Decrowding Scheme.

TRANSFER OF MINERS AND TENANTS.—Throughout the year 130 enquiries were received regarding the housing conditions of certain families who were to be transferred to areas outwith Lanarkshire. This is 48 more than the previous year. One hundred and four enquiries were in respect of miners' families, 45 of which families were going to Fifeshire, 44 to Ayrshire and 11 to Maltby and Dinnington near Sheffield,

England. Nine of the enquiries were received from the City of Glasgow regarding certain tenants being rehoused by the Corporation and 9 from the town of Corby in England regarding tenants being transferred there.

In all cases it was reported that the houses and the cleanliness of the families were satisfactory.

The following are the districts in the County from which the families were transferred :—

Parish						No. of Families Transferred
Avondale	...	...	...	...	...	2
Blantyre	...	...	...	...	...	11
Bothwell	...	...	...	...	...	39
Cadder	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cambuslang	...	...	...	...	...	10
Cambusnethan	...	...	...	...	...	6
Carluke	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carnwath	...	...	...	...	...	6
Carstairs	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dalserf	...	...	...	...	...	9
Douglas	...	...	...	...	...	1
East Kilbride	...	...	...	...	...	2
Glasgow	...	...	...	...	...	5
Hamilton	...	...	...	...	...	4
New Monkland	...	...	...	...	...	8
Old Monkland	...	...	...	...	...	6
Shotts	...	...	...	...	...	13
Stonehouse	...	...	...	...	...	2

130

ACCOMMODATION FOR SEASONAL WORKERS.—50 Inspections were made of Seasonal Workers accommodation and whilst most of the premises were found to be in reasonable order a few minor complaints after being brought to the notice of the employers concerned, were rectified.

RURAL HOUSING.—During the year 54 farm servants' houses and bothies in rural areas and 11 in non-rural areas were inspected. 32 of the houses in rural areas and 7 in non-rural areas were found to be in some respects unfit for human habitation ; 7 and 3 respectively were without a proper supply of wholesome water introduced into the house ; and 9 and 3 respectively were without a separate water-closet.

The number of new houses built for rural workers by the Local Authority and occupied since 1938 to the end of the year under review was 305 and no further houses are under construction.

SMALL ENTERPRISE TIMBER CAMPS.—Routine inspections were made throughout the year of the four small private enterprise timber camps in the County. These were found to have been maintained in a satisfactory condition.

HOUSING (REPAIRS AND RENTS) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1954, PART II.—In accordance with the requirements of the Department of Health for Scotland, the following Statement, in respect of the administration of the Act, was submitted dealing with the period 30th August, 1954 (the date of commencement of the Act) to 31st December, 1955 :—

HOUSING (REPAIR AND RENTS) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1954.

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY UNDER PART II OF THE ABOVE ACT BETWEEN 30TH AUGUST 1954 (THE DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF THE ACT) AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1955.

I—CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR ISSUED UNDER SECTION 18 (1) OF THE 1954 ACT.

	No. of applications for certificates	No. of applications for			Withdrawn or still under consideration	Granted	Refused	Withdrawn or still under consideration
		Granted	Refused	consideration				
(a) Dwelling-houses which have been under subject of a notice of repairs increase of rent under Part II of the 1954 Act	379	319	39	21	93	57	—	36
(b) Dwelling-houses which have <i>not</i> been the subject of a notice of repairs increase of rent under the 1954 Act, but in respect of which permitted increases of rent are recoverable under Section 2 (1) (c) and (d) of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920	589	557	1	31	96	63	—	33

* Including applications for revocation of sanitary certificates issued under the pre-1954 Act procedure but still in force at 30th August, 1954.

II.—CERTIFICATES AS TO SERVICE OF NOTICE UNDER SECTION 7 OF THE HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1950, ISSUED UNDER SECTION 18 (2) OF THE 1954 ACT.

	No. of certificates issued	No. of applications for revocation of certificates	Granted	Refused	Withdrawn or still under consideration
(a) Dwelling-houses which have been the subject of a notice of repairs increase of rent under the 1954 Act	—	—	—	—	—

(b) Dwelling-houses which have *not* been the subject of a notice of repairs increase of rent under the 1954 Act but in respect of which permitted increases of rent are recoverable under the 1920 Act

—

III.—CERTIFICATES OF (i) REPAIR AND (ii) REFUSAL TO GRANT REPAIR CERTIFICATES ISSUED UNDER SECTION 20 AND THE SECOND SCHEDULE OF THE 1954 ACT.

No. of applications for certificates of repair	Granted	Certificates of refusal issued	Withdrawn or still under consideration	No. of applications for revocation of certificates of refusal	Granted	Refused	Withdrawn or still under consideration
48	5	41	2	2	2	—	—

The number of defects of repair recorded on the 876 Certificates of Disrepair and the 41 Certificates of Refusal to Grant Repair Certificates are shown in the following table, which for comparison, also shows the number of defects remedied and which resulted in the revocation of 118 Certificates of Disrepair, the issue of 5 Certificates of Repair and the revocation of 2 Certificates of Refusal to Grant Repair Certificate.

						Defects Recorded	Defects Remedied
EXTERNAL STRUCTURE							
Chimneyheads	...	...	...	...		406	57
Roofs	...	...	...	...	...	379	43
Rones	...	...	...	...	...	240	26
Conductors	...	...	...	...	...	106	10
Walls	...	...	...	...	...	985	87
Sub-floor ventilators	...	...	...	...	...	65	5
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	24	—
INTERNAL STRUCTURE							
Ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	915	104
Walls	...	...	...	...	...	1,054	109
Floors	...	...	...	...	...	761	59
Skirting Boards	...	...	...	...	...	188	23
Dampness	...	...	...	...	...	878	110
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	43	2
FIXTURES AND FITTINGS							
Windows	...	...	...	...	...	4,795	579
Doors	...	...	...	...	...	678	53
Fireplaces, Hearths and Chimney Vents	...	...	...	...	...	120	17
Sinks	...	...	...	...	...	180	20
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	86	3
OTHER DEFECTS OF REPAIR							
Common Stairs and Passages	...	...	...	...	...	3,788	322
Common Water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	2,118	154
Washhouses	...	...	...	...	...	3,444	419
Coalcellars	...	...	...	...	...	423	45
Backcourts	...	...	...	...	...	554	71
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	137	—
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	22,367	2,318

Despite the administrative complexities envisaged when this Act came into operation, it may be said that the provisions as administered in the County of Lanark appear to have been equitable both from the point of view of the tenant and the landlord especially when it is realised that, by the close of the year, only one tenant had made re-application for a Certificate of Disrepair after revocation of the Certificate issued and only two landlords had lodged appeals against the issue of Certificates of Disrepair granted by the Local Authority.

In one of these cases, the appeal was in respect of one dwelling-house and was lodged within the statutory period of twenty-one days the cause being continued *sine die* on the grounds that the Appellants were abroad.

The other case concerned two tenemental properties comprising in all twenty-four houses and after hearing the appeals (the Local Authority not being party to the actions) the Sheriff, on the motion of the Appellant, dismissed the appeal in three instances. In the remaining 21 cases, the Sheriff revoked the Certificates of Disrepair on the grounds that the defects of repair did not cause danger nor discomfort to the tenants. It seems significant, however, that the Sheriff qualified his findings by stating "It is idle to speculate what view I would have come to if there had been contradictory evidence."

The implications of this judicial expression are such as might engender apprehension in the minds of those charged with the administration of the Act; and the fact that the Courts have accepted, in general, the procedural principle that Local Authorities need not be parties to these actions is difficult to reconcile with Paragraph 23 of D.H.S. Memo. 50/1954, particularly where it states "The landlord's action is now a direct appeal against the decision of the Local Authority." It is equally difficult to understand that the Local Authority should not be party to an action in a case where the landlord makes a successful appeal against the refusal of a Certificate of Repair as, in this case, the Local Authority are *required* by Paragraph 4 of the Second Schedule to the Act, to issue the Certificate of Repair which they had formerly refused.

Despite the legal restrictions, however (and having due regard to the 71 applications by landlords, which, at the close of the year were withdrawn or were still under consideration), the Act does not appear to have fulfilled its purpose as only 10·4 per cent. of defects recorded had been remedied or, only 13·9 per cent. of the dwellings, in respect of

which applications had been made had been repaired by the close of the year. Taken as a whole, there seems no doubt that Part I and Part II of this Act were enacted with a desire to achieve a higher standard of habitability than these figures indicate. This may be attributed, in some measure, to the level of the "repairs increase" and it is interesting to note that the houses repaired fall almost exactly equally into those which have been the subject of a Notice of Increase and those which have not.

In addition to the statutory action undertaken, reports were made, at the request of landlords, in respect of 11 tenemental properties involving 101 houses. This resulted in the execution of certain repairs, but, by the close of the year, the greater percentage had not been dealt with.

Provision of Water-Closet Accommodation

As a result of informal action 27 houses were provided with water-closets by the owners of properties where privies or privy middens were previously in existence.

As most of the properties in the populous areas still without water-closet accommodation are listed for closure action under the Housing Act no official procedure was taken during the year except in one instance.

The following table shows the action taken throughout the year and the position in the populous areas at the end of 1955.

No. of houses closed or demolished	No. of W.C.'s provided	No. of Conservancy systems abolished				Effective decrease in No. of houses using Conservancy system	No. of houses using Conservancy system	No. of houses where action should be deferred in view of absence of	No. of houses where action should be taken in view of		No. of houses where provision of W.C. accommodation should be enforced (on basis of one W.C. per house)	
		Privies	Middens	pail closets	Ashpits				Unfitness for human habitation	Financial incapacity of owner		
49	4	15	10	5	—	53	518	163	14	297	24	20

It will be seen that a number of the privies, middens and pail closets have been abolished largely through the closure of unfit houses and it is hoped that during 1956 many more of these will be dealt with by the closure and demolition of other unfit properties. There are, of course, areas where drainage difficulties still obtain but which it is hoped will be attended to within an ever-shortening period.

Drainage

Further efforts were made during the year to deal with the drainage of certain rural villages referred to in last year's report. The following is the position now :—

Crawford.—The condition of the “Vassie” tank and the pipe therefrom leading to the River Clyde which were complained of have now been improved and there appears to be no further cause for complaint. The ditch receiving the discharge from a privately owned septic tank at the west end of the village was cleaned out and the work in connection with the Vassie tank was carried out in terms of an agreement between the County Council and the owners of the tank, made at the time when the sewage from the County Council Housing Scheme was connected to this tank.

The question of a complete scheme of sewerage and Sewage Purification Works for Crawford is a matter which has been under discussion for some time past with the Department of Health Engineers. Various alternative proposals are under consideration and until a scheme has been decided upon it is not possible to make a reliable estimate of the probable cost. It may be taken that the cost will be very high in relation to the site of the village.

Abington.—To improve the conditions complained of here by the construction of 2 separate pipes to carry the sewage effluent to the River Clyde is estimated to cost £600.

The construction of a complete sewerage and Sewage Purification Works Scheme for Abington might cost about £16,000. Depending upon the views of the Clyde River Board and the Department of Health this estimate might require considerable adjustment when details of the scheme are considered.

Mollinsburn.—When the Drainage Sub-Committee inspected the ditch complained of here along with the farmer the latter indicated that he would be satisfied if the ditch between the Kilsyth Road and his farm was cleaned out and regraded. The cost of this was estimated at £120.

The provision of a Sewerage Scheme for Mollinsburn it was estimated in 1953 would cost £8,600. Owing to rise in cost and alterations in the scheme due to Highways development now proposed the cost may be much higher.

Quothquan.—To remove conditions complained of by the farmer of Quothquan Mill Farm would involve the construction of a pipe to divert the sewage from discharging through the farmer's land to the River Clyde at an estimated cost of £5,000. An alternative scheme could be provided at an estimated cost of £1,500. To formulate a complete sewerage and Sewage Purification Works Scheme is estimated to cost £10,000.

Many complaints of defective drainage were investigated, of which the following are worthy of mention :—

Railway Cottages, Coalburn.—During the year the Department secured the abatement of the nuisance caused by the Coal Burn back flooding into a septic tank at the Railway Cottages. Persistent negotiation with the interested parties all initially disclaiming responsibility resulted in their jointly re-channelling the Coal Burn, thus lowering the water level by 2 feet and freeing the outfall of the septic tank.

Burgh of Hamilton.—Complaint received from the Burgh of Hamilton regarding sewage percolating through the ground in the new Housing Area at Hillhouse, was investigated. This flow ultimately stopped of its own accord and had been apparently caused by an old sewage drain from possibly the site of the old Udston Village which had been lying full and blocked and the excavation work on the housing site had broken this drain and allowed the sewage to escape. There has been no recurrence of this trouble.

Letham Road, Strathaven.—Some difficulty was also experienced at Letham Road, Strathaven where several new houses have been built outwith the Special Drainage District and the drains connected to septic tanks and the effluent discharged into an adjacent ditch. Regular samples for bacteriological and chemical analyses were taken during the summer months when the flow of water in the ditch was very low and at no time was there evidence of any great degree of pollution.

Rosebank.—Due probably to the very dry summer no further complaints were made throughout the year of flooding at Rosebank Village.

East Kilbride.—In this area complaints were received during the summer months regarding pollution of several streams and ditches, particularly the Kittoch burn, by crude sewage. In the New Town the two pipe system has been adopted and when chokages occur, sewage is liable to find its way into the pipes which discharge surface water into the various streams and ditches. On several occasions representations had to be made to the Drainage Engineer who immediately carried out investigations and eliminated the trouble.

Waterloo and Overtown.—Complaints received from the Waterloo area about offensive smells arising from a ditch were investigated when it was discovered that the effluent from Waterloo Sewage Works was discharged into this ditch and during the long spell of drought the ditch was carrying effluent only. After attention to the cleansing and weeding of the ditch by the Drainage Department, and some heavy rainfall, the nuisance conditions were abated.

Gowkthrapple Burn.—Investigation of complaint regarding unsatisfactory conditions here traced the major source of pollution to a piggery in Castlehill Road and to Pather Buildings. Negotiations with the piggery owner resulted in the renovation of his settling tanks and a resultant improvement in the effluent from the piggery. Meetings were also held with the owners of Pather Buildings and they finally agreed to drain the property into a drain discharging into the Industrial Estate sewer from Smith's Clockworks.

8 Baronald Street, Farme Cross, Rutherglen.—Complaints were again received regarding flooding of the rear entrance to the common passage and also the sub-floor area at this address. These complaints, it was noticed, coincided with periods of heavy rainfall but by the time Intimation had been received and investigated the flood water had subsided and the drains were found to be running freely again. This appeared to indicate that the sudden increased flow of water had temporarily surcharged the private sewer to which the Drainage system is connected. The staff of the County Drainage Engineer assisted in tracing the course of the private sewer and took levels from the property to the point of discharge to the River Clyde. During the course of these investigations a buried manhole, with concrete cover, was discovered in Baronald Street. This manhole was built up with brick to road level and a proper

cast-iron access cover was fitted. The Factors for the property were also requested to raise the level of the sub-floor ventilator gratings in the front wall of the building and no complaints of sub-floor flooding have been received since this work was carried out. A report on the flooding was prepared by the drainage Engineer and placed before the County Council, but the matter was continued to allow further observations to be made should flooding recur.

Complaints received in many areas of offensive smells in sewer manholes were due to the extremely dry summer. These were immediately passed to the County Drainage Engineer for his attention.

Progress in the provision of drainage facilities and the construction of Sewage Works continues and I am indebted to the County Drainage Engineer for the following information in this regard :—

Law, Lawmuir Site.

A total length of 565 lineal yards of sewer completed.

Chryston and Muirhead.

A total length of 231 lineal yards storm overflow from Greenlea Road through Crow Wood Golf Course was completed.

East Kilbride—Capelrig Outfall Sewer.

A total length of 336 yards was completed.

Bellshill and Mossend (East Parkhead Site No. 2).

A total length of 2,319 lineal yards of sewer was completed.

Blantyre (Coatshill Housing Site).

A total length of 1,843 lineal yards was laid.

Strathaven.

Sewer from Pax Close to Existing Outfall.

Sewer along bank of Powmillon Burn.

Total length of 30 lineal yards of sewer laid.

Bargeddie (Longmuir Housing Site).

Total length of 886 lineal yards was completed.

Glassford (Larkhall Road Housing Site).

Total length of 269 lineal yards of sewer was laid.

Plains (East Meadowhead Site).

A total length of 1,741 lineal yards of sewer was completed.

East Kilbride New Town (Town Centre Drainage Extension No. 2).

173 lineal yards of foul water sewer and 322 lineal yards of storm water sewer was completed.

Bothwell (Woodlands Housing Site) (2nd Development).

A total length of 1,813 lineal yards of sewer was laid.

Busby (Station Road Site).

A total length of 155 lineal yards of sewer was completed.

Carfin and Newarthill (Cross Housing Site).

A total length of 212 lineal yards of sewer was laid.

Carnwath.

Outfall sewer from Main Street and Biggar Road to existing tank.

A total length of 1,851 lineal yards was completed.

East Kilbride (Calderwood 3rd Development) (Sewer to Maxwellton Primary School).

1,252 lineal yards of foul water sewer and 1,257 storm water sewer was laid.

East Kilbride (Maxwellton Primary School).

280 lineal yards of foul water sewer and

230 lineal yards of storm water sewer was completed.

Bishopbriggs and Auchinairn (Springfield No. 2 site).

A total length of 353 lineal yards of sewer was laid.

Bothwell (Outfall from Woodlands Housing Site).

2nd Development to Fallside Road, Bothwell.

791 lineal yards of sewer was laid.

Cambuslang (Cairns Housing Site—5th Development).

A total length of 985 lineal yards of sewer completed.

Mount Vernon (Park Housing Site, Carmyle).

A total length of 1,894 lineal yards of sewer was laid.

East Kilbride (College Milton Industrial Estate—1st Development).

83 lineal yards of foul water sewer and 20 lineal yards of storm water sewer were laid.

East Kilbride—Birniehill Recreation Area.

A total length of 329 lineal yards of storm water drainage was laid.

Carnwath.

A total length of 1,048 lineal yards of outfall sewer from existing tank to Sewage Purification Works was laid.

East Kilbride New Town (Blackbraes Outfall Sewer Extension No. 1)

A total length of 322 lineal yards of foul water sewer and 322 lineal yards of storm water sewer was completed.

East Kilbride New Town (Mains E) (3rd Development Ext. No. 1).

59 lineal yards of foul water sewer and 206 lineal yards of storm water sewer was completed.

East Kilbride—College Milton Industrial Estate (2nd Development).

A total length of 225 lineal yards of foul water sewer and 74 lineal yards of storm water sewer was laid.

Blantyre (Coatshill Housing Site—3rd Development).

1,719 lineal yards of sewer for this Housing Scheme were laid.

East Kilbride (Capelrig) (Extension No. 1).

A total length of 1,767 lineal yards of outfall sewer was completed.

East Kilbride New Town (Calderwood) (4th Development).

1,526 lineal yards of foul water sewer, and

1,595 lineal yards of storm water sewer were laid.

Calderbank (Main Street Site).

A total length of 243 lineal yards of sewer was completed.

Blackwood (Thornton Road Housing Site).

1,563 lineal yards of sewer was laid.

Carstairs (Village Site).

A total length of 536 lineal yards of sewer was completed.

Water Supply

During the year 162 routine samples of water were taken by the Sanitary Inspectorate staff at various places in the County and submitted for chemical and bacteriological analyses. As a result of complaints and requests received another 24 were taken from private supplies for analysis. Action was taken and advice given where the supplies were disclosed to be for some reason or another unfit for domestic use.

Killalees Farm.—The unsatisfactory private water supply to this dairy farm was replaced by the County gravitation supply.

Midtown Farm, Douglas.—Illness of the dairy herd here resulted in the private water supply being sampled, which proved unsatisfactory. Several improvements, however, were effected, and on resampling the water it was found to be adequate and free from pollution. It transpired that the illness first reported was due to rag-wort poisoning.

Elsrickle.—The work of providing a new and adequate water supply for the village, referred to in last year's report, was commenced but the scheme was not in operation at the end of the year.

Drumclog School.—Complaint was made throughout the year regarding the supply from a well in the playground at Drumclog School. This proved unsatisfactory on sampling but after the well had been thoroughly cleaned out, further samples showed that the water was again suitable for domestic purposes.

East Kilbride.—Complaints received during the summer regarding the quality of water supply to East Mains Scheme at East Kilbride showed these complaints to be justified on the examination of subsequent samples. The attention of the County Water Engineer was directed to the matter and following scouring of the mains an improvement in the supply was effected.

Bellshill.—Complaints of local deficiencies in water pressure were received and brought to the attention of the County Water Department. Attempts to improve the conditions were made by locating and repairing burst pipes, scouring mains and providing new connections to supply pipes, with satisfactory results, but the overall weakness of pressure still persists.

Harthill.—Several complaints were received from this area where some 50 houses are still served by a small reservoir in the Hassockrigg area. During dry weather this supply has a brownish appearance with

an earthy taste. Samples however, showed no abnormal contents. It is, however, proposed to discontinue this source of supply as soon as possible.

Carmyle and Baillieston, etc.—Samples obtained from the water supply in these areas were reported throughout the year to be “most unsatisfactory and containing an excessive quantity of suspended matter.” This area is within the supply authority of Airdrie, Coatbridge and District Water Board and Intimation of the results of samples taken are immediately forwarded to the Water Board for attention.

I am indebted to the County Water Engineer for the following information :—

During the year 1955 further progress was made with the new 4 million gallon service reservoir at East Rogerton. The completion of this reservoir, which will serve the New Town of East Kilbride and other areas, may be anticipated within the next few months. Excellent progress has also been made by the contractors at the new 5 million gallon service reservoir at Dalmalcoulter. The same may be said of the direct labour work involved in the laying of the new main, Dalmacoulter to Muirhead.

A total of $23\frac{1}{2}$ miles of new main were laid throughout the area of supply, including approximately 5 miles within the New Town at East Kilbride, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles on rural water supplies, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles of 18-inch diameter new distribution main.

A total of 273 fire hydrants were installed and 630 new connections given off for supply purposes.

Arrangements have also been made for the construction of two new elevated storage tanks and other works at Bishopbriggs, in order to afford supplies to proposed extensive housing development there.

Nuisances

The number of inspections made for the detection of nuisances was 47,612 and the number of nuisances recorded was 2,180. These comprised leaky roofs, damp walls, worn and holed floors and choked drains, etc. Many of the defects are recurring and can be attributed to the poor state of the properties in general.

Intimations under Section 19 of the Public Health Act were issued to authors of nuisances in 1,322 cases and in many instances the cause of complaint was removed within a reasonable period. Where

the Intimations had received no attention, Statutory Notices under Section 20 of the Act were served and these numbered 750.

PROSECUTIONS.—Court proceedings were instituted against owners of six properties where nuisance conditions still existed after service of the Statutory Notice. In three cases the Local Authority carried out the work under warrant and in the other three cases the owners after having the nuisance removed were found liable in expenses. The following is a note of the properties concerned :—

- 34 New Street, Birkenshaw.—Without a sufficient supply of water. Nuisance removed by owner who was found liable to expenses of £3 3s.
- 12 Station Road, Blantyre.—Defective vent and leaky roof. Nuisance removed by owner who was found liable to expenses of £3 3s.
- 14d Maxwell Street, Baillieston.—Leaky roofs and defective eaves gutters. Nuisance removed by Local Authority at a cost of £14 10s. with £5 5s. modified expenses.
- 4 Clark Street, Blantyre.—Outside stair defective and water-closet basin broken. Nuisance removed by owner who was found liable to expenses of £1 1s.
- 36 Easterhill Street, Tollcross.—Leaky roofs and defective rain-water conductor. Nuisances removed by Local Authority at a cost of £28 6s. 1d. with £6 6s. modified expenses.
- 8/36 and 15/29 Buchanan Square, Cambuslang.—Defective water pipes and choked drain. Nuisances removed by Local Authority at a cost of £11 2s. 10d. with £5 5s. modified expenses.

Court proceedings were instituted against a Glasgow Firm under the Byelaws regarding the Application of Animal Matter to Land, for permitting :—(1) Flesh and offal to be applied to land within 200 yards of dwellings in the Uddingston area and (2) Failing to plough or dig in or have it covered within 48 hours. A fine of 10s. was imposed on each of the charges.

Owners lack of financial resources constitute the chief obstacle in having serious conditions speedily abated, particularly in the class of property which could be dealt with under the Housing Act as unfit for human habitation, if sufficient alternative accommodation were available. In consequence many of the repairs carried out can only be described as “ First Aid ” and the nuisance conditions tend to recur at

frequent intervals although it must be said that as the clearance of insanitary properties proceeds many of the old-standing complaints are gradually disappearing along with the old familiar properties, e.g., Napier Square and Nimmos Rows, New Stevenston ; Baird's Square, Holytown ; Dixon's Rows, Blantyre ; Calderbank Square, etc., etc.

Quarry at Bothwellpark, Fallside.—The question of the dangerous condition of the quarry at Bothwellpark, Fallside, referred to in last year's Annual Report was further considered with regard to the powers conferred by the Mines and Quarries Act of 1954 but the opinion was expressed by the County Clerk that the Act did not appear to assist the County Council in dealing with the infilling of this quarry or in enforcing the erection of a barbed wire entanglement around the lip of the quarry. The County Council took no action on the recommendation that they should acquire the quarry always provided the steep bank could be made safe for tipping into it with household refuse. The cost of bull-dozing a suitable access road to permit of low level tipping plus the cost of providing a top dressing with suitable material to prevent nuisance conditions owing to the nature of the refuse to be dumped therein, made the project prohibitive.

Newmains Flooding.—Complaint received during the year from County Council tenants residing in Park Drive, Newmains, relative to flooding of their back gardens by water overflowing from a near-by ditch were attended to and reports submitted with a view to having part of the ditch piped. The matter was still under consideration at the end of the year.

Fennsbank Avenue, High Burnside.—Complaint was made by residents in this area regarding noise and severe vibration alleged to be caused by the jet engine test-beds at Rolls Royce Factory, East Kilbride. The complaint was brought to the attention of Rolls Royce Ltd., who have been requested to make full investigation into the matter.

Old Tar Pits, Newmains.—After an unfortunate drowning tragedy when a child's body was discovered in a disused tar settling pond in the grounds of Coltness Iron Co.'s former works, full investigation was made when it was found that there were a number of such ponds or tanks below ground level. Whilst dis-claiming any liability to deal with this matter the County Council thought it advisable to draw the firm's attention to the dangerous position. Following this intimation to the Company the necessary steps to have the tar ponds and settling ponds filled in, were taken immediately.

DETAILS OF NUISANCES, ETC., DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR, 1955

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Nature of Nuisance	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals
DWELLINGHOUSES													
Roofs defective and leaky ...	70	30	43	29	27	19	16	28	33	34	35	47	411
Walls and Ceiling plaster broken ...	26	18	16	20	18	20	9	29	10	18	15	19	218
Windows defective ...	5	6	15	7	9	19	3	18	3	18	11	24	138
Woodwork of floors, doors, sinks, etc., defective ...	8	6	12	8	7	14	9	14	11	20	25	13	147
Smoke in houses due to defective chimney vents, grates, etc. ...	13	7	6	4	3	2	3	5	8	6	5	13	75
Dampness in houses ...	19	13	8	6	9	—	1	4	7	14	4	6	91
DRAINAGE SYSTEMS													
Drains choked or defective ...	24	27	51	47	31	24	39	48	39	32	33	21	416
Sinks, waste pipes, etc., choked or defective ...	4	1	9	12	5	9	12	3	15	11	18	11	110
Soil pipes broken, etc. ...	1	—	7	6	3	3	2	3	2	3	4	2	36
Rones leaky, etc. ...	5	4	5	3	4	—	3	—	7	13	9	13	66
Septic tanks choked, etc. ...	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	6
WATER SUPPLY													
Water service pipes defective ...	11	18	33	7	10	5	3	6	6	6	9	12	126
WATER CLOSETS													
Water-closets choked or defective ...	13	8	18	18	7	13	12	13	7	2	10	9	130
Cisterns defective ...	6	8	12	7	1	3	5	3	8	1	4	10	68
Water-closet compartments dirty ...	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	8
GENERAL													
White-washing of common passages and stairs ...	3	—	—	2	1	—	4	—	—	—	5	—	15
Common Staircases defective ...	4	2	9	7	4	5	1	4	2	4	4	6	52
Wash-houses defective ...	1	1	5	5	5	2	5	3	3	2	3	—	35
Coalhouses and cellars defective ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	4
Privy middens foul or defective ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Dry closets foul or defective ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ashpits foul or defective ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	5
Surfacing of courts, etc., defective ...	—	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	11
Houses and bedding, etc., therein filthy ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Accumulations of offensive matter, etc. ...	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	8
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Totals	213	149	262	197	146	139	130	186	162	187	202	207	2,180

Ruinous and Dangerous Buildings

Ruinous and dangerous buildings give rise to many complaints and also to many difficulties in taking the appropriate action. The following notes were submitted for consideration of the appropriate Committee :—

1. *The Nuisance Provisions of Section 16 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1892.*

Seldom can such conditions be deemed nuisances and injurious or dangerous to health and dealt with under the Public Health Act. Even so, the nuisance conditions could probably be removed without attaining the major object of removal of the derelict building.

2. *The requirements of Section 191 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, relating to dangerous buildings.*

Dilapidated structures are not always dangerous to occupiers or passengers, falling to be dealt with by the County Sanitary Inspector in terms of this Act. Where dangerous conditions can be certified it is my duty to take immediate steps to have the conditions made safe and this procedure is adopted. Indeed during 1954, 21 such cases were dealt with and during the present year 10 cases.

3. *Demolition Order under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950.*

Where the properties were formerly dwelling-houses the subject of a demolition Order in terms of the Housing Act, the Local Authority are required to have the properties demolished failing the necessary action by the owner.

One such case was dealt with by the County Council during the year and in two other similar cases the required Demolition action is pending.

It will therefore be seen I think, that it is not always easy for action to be taken by the County Sanitary Inspector although on numerous occasions attempt is made by communication to the owner to have the unsatisfactory building demolished, sometimes successfully, but very often without tangible result.

Derelict and dilapidated buildings which cannot be certified as dangerous or nuisances, or dealt with under the Housing Act must therefore be removed by other means.

The difficulties associated with this problem must have been known to the framers of the Town and Country Planning Act who included under Section 31 of that Act reference to the removal of ruinous or dilapidated buildings, etc., where it could be certified that the amenity of any land was seriously injured by reason of such buildings.

Generally speaking the majority of dilapidated structures affect amenity and it does appear that the statutory procedure under the Town and Country Planning Act is the proper course to adopt if such structures are to be removed.

Apart from the statutory action which could be taken by the County Sanitary Inspector a list was prepared showing all derelict properties in the County and these were passed to the County Planning Officer for action under Section 31 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, in these cases which could not be classed as dangerous or statutory nuisance or dealt with under the Housing Act.

The service of the Notices under the Planning Act was proceeding at the end of the year.

It was found necessary to serve 12 Notices under Section 191 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892 on owners calling upon them to take down or secure dangerous buildings. Most of these dangerous buildings comprise derelict outbuildings and defective chimneyheads which were dealt with by the owners without undue delay, no court proceedings being necessary.

5 *Pretoria Street, Cambuslang*.—Court proceedings taken last year in respect of a dangerous gable of this four storey property sanctioned the required work being carried out by the Local Authority. The tenants were removed to new houses and the chimneyhead and portion of gable taken down. The remainder of the gable was tied to the front walls by means of a steel rail and to the back wall by steel plates, whilst the roof space above the gable was enclosed with boarding.

The cost of the work carried out by the County Works Department was £410 19s. 6d. and £300 was received by the owners from the Insurance Co., and held to the credit of the County Council, the remaining amount being paid by the Local Authority.

Unfortunately in many cases where complete demolition is required the Demolition Contractors employed can find no market for the stone and brick debris. Usually they remove all the saleable material leaving piles of rubble and partly demolished walls which become most unsightly and a breeding ground for rats, etc.

Private Streets

The problem of maintenance of private streets is one which is increasing in difficulty year by year. Financial difficulties of owners fronting or abutting such streets are, in many cases such that the expenditure involved in bringing these streets up to highways standard cannot be met with the result that some slight patching up of the surface defects merely delays the time when a further approach has to be made to the owners.

I can only once more express the view that the time is fast approaching when legislation will require to be introduced to permit of assistance being provided to such owners to enable the streets to be brought up to highways standard and assumed as Public Highways thereafter. Indeed, there is a Bill presently before Parliament regarding this.

There have been several instances brought to light recently where adjacent developers require to use a portion of private roadway to gain access to and from a site and it seems harsh that the fronting owners, through no fault of their own should be asked to pay for the damage caused by this additional and probably excessive traffic before the roadway can be made up and taken over.

The following private streets were dealt with throughout the year :—

Mains Road, Harthill	...	Resurfaced with tar macadam.
Johnston Street, Bellshill	...	The work of bringing this street up to highways standard was completed during the year.
Coltness Cottages, Mossend	...	The National Coal Board did not implement their promise to asphalt the access paths to these houses during their 1955 programme and are still being pressed to proceed with the work.

Auchinraith Road, Blantyre Made up to Highways standard.
 Muirside Road, Baillieston ... This private road mainly used by tenants in a large County Council housing scheme in the area, was the subject of complaint throughout the year and after some negotiation, filling of potholes and levelling of the surface with rolled ash was carried out by the County Highways Department. Whilst this proved quite satisfactory at the time the surface is again deteriorating, due to the action of heavy traffic and weather.

Public Conveyances

During the year many inspections of public conveyances were made and the general cleanliness of the vehicles was found to be satisfactory.

Public Schools

The various Public Schools within the County were inspected and several matters requiring attention were brought to the notice of those responsible. The general cleanliness of the classrooms and lavatories was found to be satisfactory.

Cinemas

The cinemas within the County were all regularly inspected during the year and a good standard of cleanliness was found to be maintained in the auditorium and conveniences. Defects, mostly of a minor character, were found on several premises, but these were rectified on being brought to the attention of the managers concerned.

Common Lodging Houses

The only registered common lodging-house in the County, situated at Bellshill, was inspected regularly and in spite of complaints to the contrary found to be kept in a reasonably clean condition. The lodging-house is seldom occupied at more than half capacity.

Tents and Vans

The out-dated Byelaws governing Tents and Vans ought to be completely revised and re-drafted. These Byelaws as presently set out do little to prevent the use of land by itinerant hawkers and others. More stringent control of such places of encampment are necessary and indeed, it is my view that there should be in certain areas, land set apart for this particular purpose where proper water supply and lavatory conveniences are available and where the campers and conditions under which they live can be controlled. During the year inspections of such places numbered 76.

Indicative of the type of complaints made during the year in this regard is shown in the removal of nuisance conditions alleged to have been created at Overtown on a piece of waste ground. Investigation revealed that the offenders were of the " travelling scrap dealer " type and after several unsuccessful efforts to clear the site, it was necessary to negotiate with the owner and resort to Police action. Several caravan dwellers were fined and the site has not again been re-occupied.

A new camp site at Chapelton was mooted during the year and a meeting was held with the sponsors and the Planning Officer to discuss the requirements but there was no further development at the close of the year.

Factories

The total number of factories on the register at the close of the year was 884—794 with mechanical power and 90 without mechanical power. The inspections numbered 727 including 666 of factories with mechanical power and 61 of factories without mechanical power. The following contraventions found in the course of routine inspections or reported by H.M. Inspector of Factories were dealt with ; Want of Cleanliness—17 ; Inadequate ventilation—2 ; Insufficient sanitary conveniences—16 ; Unsuitable conveniences—20 ; conveniences not separate for sexes—3.

The following is a note of the industries and handicrafts carried on in the various factories :—

FACTORIES USING MECHANICAL POWER

Acro Engineers	10	Lcather Goods	5
Aluminium	3	Lens Grinding	1
Agricultural Implements	3	Locomotives	4
Aerated Waters	3	Linoleum Tiles	1
Asphalte	2	Metal Windows	1
Air Guns	1	Motor Repairs	79
Blanket Manufacturing	1	Moss Litter	2
Bagpipes	1	Moulding	1
Butcher	91	Metal Breaking	3
Baker	105	Milk Bottle Tops	1
Bricks	20	Milk Pasteurising	3
Blacksmith	20	Mattresses	1
Bone Meal	2	Nails	2
Briquettes	3	Navy Store	1
Bolts and Nuts	1	Oil Blending	1
Bleaching	3	Oil Bottling	1
Boiler-making	1	Printing	10
Boots Repairs	21	Paper-making	4
Braces	1	Paintwork	7
Box Factory	2	Plant	2
Building Contractor	2	Plumber	8
Coil Spring	3	Panel Beating	2
Confectionery	3	Preserves	3
Concrete Blocks	16	Peat	2
Cartwright	1	Potato Crisps	3
Cycle Repairs	1	Photography	1
Creamery	1	Rag Sorting and Baling	1
Coal-washing	1	Roof Frames	2
Coachbuilding	6	Ropes and Twines	1
Cabinet-making	5	Radio Repairs	1
Curling Stones	1	Sawmill	9
Cement	1	Sheet Metal	9
Chemical	6	Steelmaking	18
Clothing	16	Spinning and Weaving	6
Chairs	1	Stoves	2
Cooked Meat	1	Soap works	1
Corn Grinding	9	Shoemaker	8
Drugs	1	Saddler	1
Dry Cleaning	5	Tubemaking	3
Dressmakers	2	Tailor	2
Drapers	1	Tile Works	6
Electricity Generation	3	Tar	2
Electricity Cables	1	Telephones	2
Electrical Engineering	20	Thermostatic controls	1
Enamelled Baths	1	Vehicle Assemblers	2
Fireclay	6	Waggons	5
Firclighters & Firwood	5	Wire Work	2
Food Products	2	Wines	1
General Engineering	36	Watchmaker	1
Gasworks	4	Wheels	1
Ham Curcr	2	Welding	1
Hosicry	8	Woodwork	3
Iron Clothes Polcs	1	Whinstone	1
Iron Founding	11	Woodwool	1
Jewel Manufacturers	1		
Joiner	57	Total	794
Laundry	17		

FACTORIES WHERE NO MECHANICAL POWER IS USED

Baker	11	Motor Repairs	4
Blacksmith	9	Plant Maintenance	1
Boot Repairer	4	Plumber	14
Builder	1	Painter	4
Cabinetmaker	1	Photographer	1
Canteen	2	Rag Store	1
Chemicals	1	Saddler	3
Concrete	1	Shoemaker	5
Confectionery	2	Stove Repairs	1
Dressmaker	6	Tailor	6
Hosiery	1	Tripe-dressing	1
Joiner	6	Upholsterers	1
Motor Body Breaking	1	Watchmaker	2
Total			90

FIRE ESCAPE CERTIFICATES.—In terms of Section 34 of the Factories Act, 1937, all factories where more than 20 persons are employed must be provided with a Certificate from the Local Authority that reasonable provision has been made for the escape of employees in case of fire. The preparation of these Certificates involves a considerable amount of inspection and clerical work as all exits within the factories must be clearly detailed in the Certificate and it can be readily understood that in the larger factories in the County of Lanark (Steel Works, Paper Mills, etc.), such details are very complicated. During the year Certificates were granted to the occupiers in respect of 4 factories.

OUTWORKERS.—Eight lists containing 42 outworkers were received and inspections were made of all the premises which were found in a satisfactory condition.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

This Act and the Regulations made thereunder came into operation on 1st November, 1951. The primary object of the legislation is to secure that all filling materials used in the manufacture of bedding, toys, and articles of upholstery, etc., are clean and that certain standards of cleanliness set down are maintained.

Twenty-three inspections of the eight registered premises were made.

Sixteen samples were taken throughout the year and the results of the examination of these samples conveyed to the users.

All samples were in accordance with the legal requirements.

Pet Animals Act

The operations of this Act formerly in the hands of the Chief Constable, has now been passed to the Sanitary Inspector. The Act requires any person keeping a pet shop to obtain a licence from the Local Authority, and animals must at all times be kept in suitable accommodation and the premises maintained in respect of size, sanitation, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness, in a satisfactory state.

Two licences are in operation in the County and the premises affected are maintained in good order.

Offensive Trades

There are within the County four private slaughterhouses situated as follows :—

Carstairs (sheep only).

Symington (sheep only).

Brancumhall, East Kilbride (Pigs only and Bacon Factory).

Omoa (Knackery).

Carluke (pigs only).

There are also two Bone Meal and Tallow Melting manufacturers, one situated at East Kilbride and the other at Braidwood. Little or no trouble was experienced or complained of throughout the year except in the case of the Knackery at Omoa in respect of obnoxious odours arising, and from the settlement tanks and effluent discharge of Brancumhall premises. The latter complaint was entirely removed by the ultimate connecting up of the Works drainage system with a new main sewer laid through land near to the Factory.

Further complaints of obnoxious odours from the Omoa Knackery premises were received but investigation did not reveal any undue carelessness in the conduct of the business. On one occasion however, the cause of complaint was found to be due to an outbreak of fire in the coup used for waste material from the factory. This was speedily dealt with. Improvement to the drainage system of these Works is presently being carried out by the provision of a pumping station and laying of a long line of drain to discharge into the public sewer at Cleland.

Pigstyes

Regular inspections of pigstyes within the County were made throughout the year and, whilst conditions found at the larger piggeries were mostly satisfactory, some of the smaller piggeries were far from ideal either in respect of cleanliness, or structurally particularly those premises situated on isolated sites. Many of the latter type of piggery have been erected without the consent of the Local Authority or consultation with the Sanitary Inspector.

A number of defective drainage conditions were dealt with and two plans were approved for the construction of new premises and extension to existing premises.

Throughout the year considerable correspondence and discussion took place with the Department of Health on the Draft Byelaws prepared last year, agreed to by the County Council and submitted to the Department of Health for approval. It would appear that the real difficulty facing the acceptance of sound byelaws is the necessity to amend the existing legislation under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, Section 85, giving authority for the making of such Byelaws. Until this is done there seems little point in producing Byelaws to control erection and adaptation of premises to be used for housing pigs and enable action to be taken in regard to existing piggeries which do not meet modern requirements.

At the end of the year discussion was still proceeding on a number of points of disagreement with the Department of Health. It is hoped that these points will be satisfactorily dealt with at an early date to enable the much-needed improvements in many piggery premises in Lanarkshire to be proceeded with.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 (Part I)

The following report in regard to the above was supplied to the Department of Health :—

RATS AND MICE.

I. *Local Authority Control Organisation for the Purposes of the Act.*—The Control of the organisation in respect of rat disinfestation is in the hands of the County Sanitary Inspector. The inspectorate staff make the necessary preliminary inspections in relation to infestation of all properties within the County and obtain the services of one or more of the four Rodent Control Operatives employed by the department if and when conditions warrant this. The 8 cwt. Commer van is still proving very satisfactory and the disinfestation work is being carried out efficiently and without delay.

II. *General Directions or Decisions of the Local Authority as to the Work of the Control Organisation.*—Inspections are carried out by the Sanitary Staff on a routine basis and are not restricted entirely to inspections on complaint. Regular disinfection work is carried out to all departmental property, i.e., refuse coups, etc. The service of the Rodent Control Operatives is given on a payment basis and the only occasion on which payment is not enforced is where disinfection measures are being carried out at abandoned properties or in dwelling-houses, etc., where there is no known owner or where the financial circumstances of the owner or occupier warrant the provision of the service free of charge. Quarterly reports are submitted to the appropriate County Council Committee showing the operations of the organisation.

III. *Measures taken for the Discovery, Prevention and Control of Rats and Mice in the Local Authority's Area.*—The operatives are kept in constant employment in this County on requests from owners of properties and farmers and on County Council and Regional Board properties, i.e., refuse coups, cooking centres, schools, hospitals, etc. Publicity has been given to the requirements of the Act by means of the issue of posters, and appropriate circulars to occupiers and owners of land and premises which are liable to infestation, particularly farms. In so far as block treatment within the County is concerned there has to date been no reason to carry out this type of treatment. Contiguous Burgh Authorities regularly obtain the services of the County Control Operatives on a payment basis.

IV. *Measures taken regarding properties specially liable to infestation in the Local Authority's Area.*—As already stated all Local Authority properties are regularly attended to including slaughterhouses, refuse coups, sewage works, etc. Normally those premises are dealt with on a three-monthly basis. As such premises are mostly under the control of the Public Health Department regular inspections are required apart altogether from special inspections in respect of rats and mice infestation.

V. *General.*—No legal proceedings were taken under the Act during the year. Normally where intimation is made to responsible owners and occupiers—ready consent has been given by the responsible individuals in respect of engaging the Rodent Control Operatives on a payment basis. It was found necessary in 20 instances to serve notices under Section 4 on the responsible owners and occupiers of infested premises before they agreed to engage the services of the

Rodent Operatives. In certain instances farmers and others have entered into an agreement with the Department to have their premises disinfected at regular intervals during the year.

Many investigations were conducted during the year in connection with the infestation by rats of various premises throughout the County and the total number of premises dealt with by our Rodent Control Operators was 759.

The number of trapping operations was 1,219 and gassing was carried out on 535 occasions. The total of actual and estimated number of rats (including litters) destroyed was 12,987 in addition to 1,723 mice.

The following table shows the type and number of premises dealt with during the year by the Rodent Control Operatives employed by the Department :—

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

Refuse Tips	65
Dwelling-houses	520
Factories	10
Farms	9
Shops and Offices	28
Sewage Purification Works	3
Garages	11
Hospitals	8
Schools and Day Nurseries	21
Yards	1
Bowling Greens	1
Cooking Centres and Canteens	8
Laundry	1
Crematorium	1
Huts	53
Libraries	1
Camp	1
Cemeteries	3
Burns	4
Homes	2
Store	1
Vacant Ground	4
Hen houses and surrounding ground	1
Slaughterhouses	1
Stable	1
Total	<u>759</u>

BUGS, BEETLES, ETC., DISINFESTATION.—During the year the Council employees also treated 110 houses for infestations by beetles, bugs, ants, moles, cockroaches, fleas, earwigs, crickets also frogs, silver-fish, redmite, woodworm. 6 Wasps' nests were also destroyed.

Fly Repression

The anti-fly campaign which has been proceeded with throughout the past few years by the disinfestation of all dustbin shelters, privies and privy middens was again operative throughout the year, all such places being treated twice. It is, of course, impossible to assess the value of this work but there is no doubt whatsoever that as a protection of the public health of the community it is a worthwhile project.

Disinfestation of Privy Middens, Shelters, etc.

SUMMARY OF WORK COMPLETED SHOWING TOTAL COST INVOLVED

		Dustbin Shelters	Privies	Middens	Pail Privies	Ashpits	Cost £ s. d.		
First Operation	...	547	274	177	100	42	64	9	0
Second Operation	...	547	274	177	100	42	64	0	6
							£128	9	6

Disinfection of Houses

Further satisfactory progress was made during the year in regard to the Scheme for the disinfection of houses formerly occupied by patients suffering from Tuberculosis. This disinfection is carried out by the Disinfestation Officers and is done by spraying with a solution of Formaldehyde and treating with Ammonia as the neutralising agent. The total number of houses disinfected was 160 comprising 103 Local Authority houses and 57 privately owned houses. The cost involved was £475 15s., approximating to £3 per house.

Atmospheric Pollution

At the beginning of this report I suggested that we were now entering what was apparently an era of Clean Air. Public agitation has at long last prevailed upon the Central Authority to consider the introduction of legislation covering the requirements necessary to, let us hope, produce a smoke-free atmosphere within the foreseeable future. The Clean Air Bill has been prepared and is presently the

subject of consideration by the responsible Departments, Local Authorities and Associations of Local Authorities. Amendments and improvements to the Bill are desirable if the efforts of the Beaver Committee of Enquiry are to be successful. As it stands, the Bill has too many defences set out and has other fundamental weaknesses which will require careful thought by all Local Authority officers concerned with the Public Health of the country so that the final statutory provisions will neither restrict the activities of the responsible officers nor yet be unfair to the industrialists and indeed to all users of bituminous fuel.

Atmospheric Pollution has been of serious import to the County Council, particularly within recent years and in certain industrial areas of the County, e.g., Carmyle, Cambuslang, Baillieston, Blantyre, Shotts and Newmains. In addition, however, even outside such industrial areas pollution from burning colliery spoil banks and smoke from the steam sterilisation of tomato houses in the Clyde Valley have also required to be dealt with. In such a highly industrialised area as the County, many problems in this field arise, and the following are a few examples.

Clyde Iron Works, Carmyle.—Whilst complaints still come from the inhabitants of the Carmyle area in respect of the serious pollution from the Coke Ovens and Sintering plant of Clyde Iron Works, there is evidence of some improvement in the general conditions and it is to be hoped that the efforts of the responsible officials of the firm to improve the plant and operations will continue.

When the Clean Air Bill becomes operative it is likely that works such as these will come under the control of the Alkali Inspectorate.

The following tables show the results of chemical analyses of the Grit Deposit obtained from the standard gauges set down at Carmyle:—

APPENDIX I

Atmospheric Pollution CLYDE IRON WORKS, CARMYLE RESULTS EXPRESSED AS TONS PER SQUARE MILE

Month	Rainfall Inches	Tar	Other Combustible Matter	Ash	Total Insoluble Matter	Total Soluble Matter	Included in Soluble Matter				Included in Insoluble Matter	
							Total Solids	Sulphate as SO ₄	Chlorine as Cl	Iron Ore containing 56%Fe	Carbon as C	
January	2.37	.19	20.33	40.34	60.86	10.21	71.07	5.46	.66	24.80	16.61	
February	2.33	.62	9.72	15.41	25.75	6.67	32.42	2.81	.77	7.07	9.01	
March	1.29	.32	8.02	14.07	22.41	5.66	28.07	2.29	.23	5.09	7.66	
April	1.11	.16	13.88	18.29	32.33	10.23	42.56	4.99	.29	9.00	13.32	
May	3.25	.26	13.21	20.95	34.42	12.43	46.85	7.83	.30	11.70	11.91	
June	2.12	.29	19.77	18.78	38.84	10.96	49.80	3.68	.34	6.80	17.98	
July	1.11	.19	17.21	12.92	30.32	4.14	24.46	1.56	.13	10.07	8.67	
August	1.34	.26	20.17	18.98	39.35	6.28	45.63	3.10	.13	8.29	16.53	
September	2.20	.46	29.71	30.24	60.41	15.80	76.21	9.14	.86	16.15	24.89	
October	2.51	.19	18.53	20.11	47.83	13.38	61.21	5.56	.70	15.84	17.35	
November	1.71	.10	14.21	20.53	34.84	7.60	42.44	3.82	.38	7.35	12.05	
December	4.81	.13	16.03	27.22	43.38	20.50	63.89	6.94	1.48	15.98	14.92	

APPENDIX II

Peroxide Candles

RESULTS AS MILLIGRAMS SO_3 PER 1,000 SQUARE CENTIMETRES

			Police Station, Carmyle	Welfare Hall, Carmyle
January	...	...	—	13·5
February	...	...	16·1	12·3
March	...	...	18·4	11·3
April	...	...	38·3	6·8
May	...	...	28·2	8·6
June	...	...	21·8	4·3
July	...	...	14·0	4·4
August	...	...	14·2	5·0
September	...	...	38·4	6·4
October	...	...	29·4	10·2
November	...	...	20·1	13·0
December	...	...	—	12·3

Kingshill Colliery.—In the early part of the year further complaint arose from pollution by coal dust from the disused settling ponds. On enquiry it was established that despite several weeks of dry weather the preventive spraying system had been out of order for some time. This was due in part to an alteration to a mineral siding which caused a disconnection to the system and partly due to neglected frost bursts in the system. Nuisance conditions, therefore are caused by negligence in maintenance of the spraying equipment necessary to keep down the dust.

Royal George Washery, Newmains.—Pollution akin to that experienced at Kingshill Colliery was complained of during the dry summer months. Several houses in Overtown Road, Waterloo, were seriously polluted by coal dust arising from the area of disused settling ponds. Undoubtedly the nuisance was greatly aggravated by the long period of drought followed by strong gusty winds. Indeed it is problematic whether any satisfactory remedy could have been found in this case in view of the great area involved. Wet weather, however, created a temporary respite. The National Coal Board were later fortunate in finding a market for the coal dust and to date large areas

have now been cleared. Inclement weather and flooding during the latter part of the year temporarily stopped operations but no nuisance conditions are caused when the area is wet.

Coltness Cement Works.—Further progress continues to be maintained in dealing with the cement dust from these Works. Indeed the owners have spent considerable sums in renovating and improving dust extraction plant at the Works.

In July a system of checking the “fall out” over a wider area was commenced. This arrangement was made in co-operation with the Coltness Co. and Deposit Standard Gauges, 4 in number were established North, South, East and West of the Works at the following points. :—

1. Harestonhill Cottage.
2. Greenhead Reservoir.
3. Newmains Day Nursery.
4. Lintmill Cottage, Morningside.

Joint analyses of the contents of the Deposit bottles is being carried out by both the Coltness Works and the County Chemist. It is hoped that this new system of check points will provide a better estimate of the amount of cement pollution in the atmosphere. There is, however, no doubt at all that the considerable improvement which has been made in the extraction facilities within the Works has eliminated a great deal of the dust pollution formerly complained of.

Whilst it was agreed towards the end of last year to operate a further 7 stations with standard grit deposit gauges, owing to staff difficulties this has not been accomplished but it is hoped that the stations will be in operation shortly.

Smoke Abatement

CLYDESMILL POWER STATION, CAMBUSLANG.—Complaints made by the Ratepayers Association of Carmyle regarding intermittent falls of soot and excessive smoke emission from this factory owned by the British Electricity Board and situated on the south side of the River Clyde were investigated. Samples of a greyish and black grit deposit found on the pavements and road gutters in Carmyle village were taken and these samples forwarded to the British Electricity Board for their examination and observations. It was agreed after examining the samples that the grit had, in all probability come from the Clydesmill Power Station.

This generating Station is one of the most up-to-date and efficient in the country and is well provided with grit arrestment plant although some further improvement I am afraid, is required if the intermittent falls of soot and grit over the village of Carmyle are to be eliminated. The officials of the Board are well aware of this and are taking all the necessary precautions possible in the meantime.

PRESERVE WORKS, BAILLIESTON.—The introduction of better fuel, increased boiler capacity, manual control of the dampers from the Boilerhouse floor and the fitting of visual indicators to show the degree of damper opening, resulted in great improvements in respect of smoke emission from this factory throughout the year.

RICHMOND PARK LAUNDRY, CAMBUSLANG.—Complaints were received from tenants in the Burgh of Rutherglen regarding the emission of grit and smoke from a chimney at these premises. On inspection it was found that the boiler flues were being cleaned and this was responsible apparently for the escape of some gritty matter through the chimney. While each flue was out of operation for cleaning purposes the firm took the opportunity to instal grit baffles in each as an additional precaution against the escape of grit during normal working operations.

GATESIDE COLLIERY BATHS, CAMBUSLANG.—Occupiers in the Cairns Housing Scheme adjacent to this Colliery made complaint of smoke pollution from the Baths there. This was traced to the use of unsuitable fuel and coke is now being used for firing the boiler. No further complaints have been received.

FIRE-LIGHTER FACTORY, CAMBUSLANG.—Complaints received from adjoining householders of smoke pollution from an office chimney at these Works and from the use of an open brazier burning refuse from the manufacture of fire-lighters was dealt with. The use of the brazier was discontinued. The cast iron vent from the office was extended and coke is now being used in the stove in place of the sawdust and dross which was formerly burned.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATE FACTORY, BLANTYRE.—An industry in Blantyre Industrial Estate, Blantyre, continued to be a chronic offender in smoke emission and the attention of the management was drawn both verbally and by letter to the serious nature of this pollution. At the end of the year the management were negotiating for the purchase of an oil-fired boiler to replace the present unsatisfactory arrangements.

Another complaint of a similar nature in this area investigated throughout the year was successfully dealt with by the owners of a small factory when the use of smokeless fuel was resorted to.

STEAM STERILISATION OF TOMATO HOUSES.—A number of instances of smoke pollution from the boilers used in the Steam Sterilisation of Tomato houses in the Clyde Valley area were observed throughout the year. This is, of course, a seasonal type of pollution of the atmosphere and sometimes a little difficult to deal with. However, on the occasions on which such pollution is observed by the local Inspectorate, warnings are given to the responsible individuals. There is no doubt much could be done to prevent pollution by the use of better type of fuel as it would appear to be the practice in some instances to utilise unsatisfactory fuel when these operations are taking place.

DAIRY PREMISES, LARKHALL.—On complaint from residents near these premises of the emission of volumes of smoke from the vertical boiler used for steam-raising for the sterilisation of dairy utensils, etc., the owner was advised of certain requirements and immediately ordered oil burning apparatus to replace coal firing.

BURNING SPOIL BINGS.—This is a fairly common complaint within the County and the following were investigated throughout the year :—

Auchengeich Colliery, Bridgend, Chryston.—The attention of the National Coal Board was called to the condition of the refuse bing at this Colliery. The bing, a very large one, has been on fire for some time and emitting fumes and smoke. It was most surprising to find the type of alleged rubbish which was being deposited on this bing as an examination of a sample of this showed it to be of very high calorific value. At a meeting held at the colliery, the officials of the Board agreed to increase the supply of water and continued the pumping operations over a longer period of the day in an effort to control and extinguish the burning areas.

Douglas Colliery, Rigside.—It is gratifying to note that this nuisance which originally displayed itself at the beginning of 1953 is still abated as a result of the continuous spraying routine adopted for the affected portion of the bing and no signs of combustion were noted throughout 1955.

Greenlees Hill Mine, Cambuslang.—Considerable improvement was noted in the condition of the burning spoil bing near this mine. A meeting was held on the site with representatives of the National Coal Board when an assurance was given that only inert material would be deposited over the bing. The surface of the bing was also levelled by bull-dozer and dressed off with ashes. At the end of the year the bing was still smouldering slightly but the conditions were not such as to give rise to nuisance complaint.

Dairies

During the year 1,048 visits to dairies were made by the staff of Sanitary Inspectors.

In connection with the 35 remaining provisionally registered dairy farms referred to in last Annual Report further efforts were made towards reducing this figure to more satisfactory proportions. This resulted in 17 farms being removed from this category which left 18 farms still the subject of action or negotiation. The position at the end of the year is shown in the following summaries :—

<i>Ceased Production of Milk</i>	6
East Nempflar, Lanark.	
Leamuir, Carluke.	
Townhead, Douglas Water.	
Mossend Farm, Mossend.	
Kildare, Lanark.	
Easter Yardhouses, Carnwath.	
 <i>Premises now conform and fully registered</i>	 11
Boat Farm, Thankerton.	
Wester Walston, Walston.	
Watsonhead, Carluke.	
Calderside, High Blantyre.	
Wester Myvot, Condorrat.	
Neuk, Stonehouse.	
Windyshields, Carstairs.	
Easterhouse, Auchengray.	
Eastfield, Pettinain.	
Forth Mains, Forth.	
Wiston Mains, Wiston.	

<i>Premises to continue only during present occupier's tenancy</i>				1
Crossridge Holding, Carmichael.				
<i>Premises where work is in Progress</i>	...	...	...	6
Midtown, Douglas.				
Westshields, Carnwath.				
Loanhead, Cobbinshaw.				
Columbie, Carstairs.				
Middleton, Nemphlar.				
Bankfield, Chapelton.				
<i>Premises where no further progress made</i>	...	...	...	11
Aikmanhill, Coalburn.				
East Glespin, Glespin.				
West Windyedge, Strathaven.				
Holms, Gartcosh.				
Holmhead, Crawfordjohn.				
Crookboat, Sandilands.				
Benthead, Auchengray.				
Castlehill, Lanark				
Kirklands, Dunsyre.				
Croft, Newbigging.				
Meikle Drumgray, Greengairs.				—
	Total	...		35

Where it is indicated that the work is in progress I may say that the improvements have almost all been completed. Even in the last mentioned section plans showing improvements have been submitted in respect of some farms but no firm promise can be obtained as to when any of the work will start. The lack of success in reaching a satisfactory conclusion in these latter cases made it necessary to report the position to the appropriate Committee of the County Council towards the end of the year. Before deciding finally to revoke the Certificate of Registration for each of these farms the Committee agreed to visit the premises concerned and it is expected that this visitation will take place early in 1956.

I am also pleased to report continued progress towards reducing the number of fully registered premises which are non-designated and in most cases do not conform in every respect with the Dairy Bye-laws.

It has previously been explained that these are mainly farms which were registered many years ago, and their number as shown in the Annual Report for 1954 was 101. At the end of 1955, this figure had been reduced to 76 and almost all of the farms concerned in this number had been surveyed and the various disconformities notified to the registered producers.

It is interesting to note the progressive reduction in the number of Provisional and Full Registrations (non-designated) during the past few years as indicated by the following figures which were submitted to the County Council in November :—

	31/12/52	31/12/53	31/12/54	31/10/55
No. of Provisional Registrations ...	85	75	35	18
No. of Full Registrations (Non-designated) ...	168	129	101	78

At the end of the year the last mentioned figure as already stated, had been reduced to 76 and in this connection it is possible to separate the various farms included into the following categories :—

<i>Mainly Conform</i>	11
Drumboy, Strathaven.	
Cleland-Townhead, Newarthill.	
Damhead, Carluke.	
Middlehope, Carluke.	
Annfield, Eddlewood	
Bellscroft, Kirkmuirhill.	
Woodside, Caldercruix.	
Staylea, Airdrie.	
Moss-side, Coatbridge.	
Home, Hartwood.	
Boat Farm, Thankerton.	
<i>Work in Progress</i>	14
Malcolmwood, Cambuslang.	
Wester Braehead, Carnwath.	
Carstairs Mains, Carstairs.	
Bellfield, Crawford.	
Stanmore, Lanark.	
Smyllum, Lanark.	

Dunduff, Kirkmuirhill.
 Wester Hassockrigg, Harthill.
 Starryshaw, Shotts.
 Loan, Harthill.
 Gartness, Chapelhall.
 Langside, Salsburgh.
 South Hirst, Harthill.
 Clydeview, Roberton.

Negotiations Continuing , ... 30

Sidehill, Strathaven.
 Tackhouse, Strathaven.
 Candybank, Biggar.
 Chryston Mains, Chryston.
 Mid Letterick, Cambuslang.
 Watsonmids, Newmains.
 Whitehill, Carluke.
 Springfield, Carluke.
 Bogside, Carluke.
 Newside, Thankerton.
 Crossridge, Thankerton.
 Tinto View, Thankerton.
 Westhall, Dunsyre.
 Kittochside, Busby.
 East Drumloch, Glassford.
 Haggs, Glassford.
 Laigh Muirhouses, Hamilton.
 Little Earnock, Hamilton.
 Lochanbank, Kirkmuirhill.
 Belstane, Riggend.
 Greengairs, Greengairs.
 Blackshouse, Pettinain.
 Annieshill, Plains.
 Baads, Blackridge.
 Hill, Harthill.
 Stepends, Plains.
 Hillend, Caldercruix.
 Muirhouse, Cleland.
 Mains, Harthill.
 Watston, Stonehouse.

<i>Committee to visit as no progress made</i>	...	...	...	10
Rowantreehill, Carnwath.				
Hillhead, Carnwath.				
North Flatt, Thankerton.				
Bellcraig, Carmunnock.				
Canderwater, Stonehouse.				
Blackwoodside, Kirkmuirhill.				
Melbourne, Dolphinton.				
Elsrickle, Walston.				
The Knowe, Robertson.				
Townfoot, Robertson.				
<i>Premises to be Surveyed</i>	...	...	...	11
Dykehead, Chapelton.				
Auchinairn, Bishopbriggs.				
Myriemailing, Bishopbriggs.				
Coshneuk, Millerston.				
Eastfield, Caldercruix.				
Cromlet, By Airdrie.				
Coathill, Cumbernauld Station.				
Woodhead, N. Monkland.				
South Myvot, Airdrie.				
Muirhead, By Airdrie.				
Arbuckle, Airdrie.				

If the 18 farms with Provisional Registration are added to the foregoing it will be observed that there are now only 94 farms out of a total of 1,081 registered premises which do not yet hold designated licences. It is hoped that this number will be considerably reduced during 1956 and every endeavour will be made to persuade the producers concerned to have the necessary work of improvement commenced.

A considerable amount of time was spent by the staff, during the year under review at meetings with farm owners and tradesmen. The question of renovations or improvements at dairy farms in many cases requires much deliberation and negotiation before the various parties concerned can be convinced that the hygienic or legal standards are being observed or that the convenience of the suggested arrangements is satisfactory and the most economical lay-out has been planned. The number of premises at which improvements were made, varying from minor alterations to new and extended byres was 68. This number was made up as follows :—

New or Extended Byres.

North Bankend, Coalburn.
 Greenhill, Lesmahagow.
 Neuk, Stonehouse.
 Overwood, Stonehouse.
 Sunnyside, Quarter.
 Craighornhill, Glassford.
 Benthall, East Kilbride.
 Rigfoot, Chapelton.
 Bothwellpark, Bothwell.
 Belziehill, Bellshill.
 West Dunsyston, Chapelhall.
 Langside, Salsburgh.
 Torbrex, Greengairs.
 Hairmyres Farm, Hairmyres.

Renovations, Improvements or Repairs.

Forth Mains, Forth.
 Girdwoodend, Carnwath.
 Windyshield, Carstairs.
 Boat, Thankerton.
 Eastfield, Pettinain.
 Wester Walston, Walston.
 Wiston Mains, Wiston.
 Easterhouse, Auchengray.
 Loanhead, Auchengray.
 Middletown, Nemphlar.
 Hill of Westerhouse, Carluke.
 Whitelees, Cleghorn, Lanark.
 Mousebank, Lanark.
 Draffan, Kirkmuirhill.
 Greenrigg, Lesmahagow.
 Hillsgill, Kirkfieldbank.
 Millwell, Chapelton.
 Hall of Carnduff, Strathaven.
 Goslington, Stonehouse.
 Chapel Farm, Stonehouse.
 Shotlinn, Glassford.
 Townhead of Priestgill, Strathaven.
 Strutherhead, Strathaven.

Netherholm, Strathaven.
 Rench, Strathaven.
 Walesley, Strathaven.
 Back Priestfield, Blantyre.
 Newhousemill, East Kilbride.
 Highflatt, Carmunnock.
 Calderside, East Kilbride.
 Harelaw, East Kilbride.
 Shieldburn, East Kilbride.
 Goukhal, Newarthill.
 Watsonhead, Carluke.
 Garrionhaugh, Overtown.
 Lanniemuir, Waterloo.
 Gimmerscroft, Gartness.
 Jersey, Salsburgh.
 Dechmont, Cambuslang.
 Parklea, Carmunnock.
 Greenlees, Cambuslang.
 South Cathkin, Carmunnock.
 East Springfield, Bishopbriggs.
 Claddens, Lenzie.
 Millersneuk, Lenzie.
 Crawfordjohn Mill, Abington.
 Brownhill, Harthill.
 Bailsie, Chapelhall.
 South Brownhill, Strathaven.

Retail Dairies.

Gibb, Church Street, Larkhall (new).
 King, Newlands Farm, East Kilbride (new).
 Speirs, Westwood, Cleland (new).
 Kildare, Lanark (renovation).
 Janefield, Morningside (renovation).

A table giving the number of registrations and types of licences held in each parish in Lanarkshire is given elsewhere in this **Report**, but briefly the relative figures so far as affecting producers are as follows :—

Total number of dairy farms in County ...	1,082
Number of these dairy farms fully registered	1,064 or 98·3%
Number provisionally registered	18 or 1·7%
Number of dairy farms licenced to produce designated milk, i.e., Certified and T.T.	988 or 91·3%
Number not licensed to produce designated milk	94 or 8·7%

It may be taken that the figure of 988 is the actual number of farms up to standard in respect of structural conditions to meet the requirements of the Dairy Byelaws and the regulations governing the production of designated milk.

REGISTRATION.—The number of new certificates of registration granted by the Local Authority was 126 making a total of 1,322 registered dairies—1,082 producers and 240 retailers only—at the close of the year. Included in the foregoing total are 24 retailers by vehicles from outwith the County area.

The approximate number of dairy animals housed in registered byres was 21,620.

EXEMPTED PREMISES.—The conditions and cleanliness of the 339 exempted premises were generally found to be satisfactory. The approximate number of cows in such premises was 509.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (ORDERS).—In respect of applications for designated licences 127 score cards were completed in connection with the condition of the various premises involved.

BURGH OF BIGGAR.—The registered milkshop within the Burgh, for bottled milk only, continues to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

BURGH OF LANARK.—There are 5 registered retailers of milk in the Burgh and the premises were found to be kept in satisfactory order.

STATEMENT OF REGISTERED DAIRY FARMS SHOWING NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF FARMS HOLDING (a) FULL REGISTRATION AND SPECIAL DESIGNATED LICENCE; (b) FULL REGISTRATION, ORDINARY MILK AND (c) PROVISIONAL REGISTRATION

[illegible]

Ice-Cream

The following table shows the position in respect of premises registered in accordance with the requirements of the Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948.

	Premises	Vehicles
Number of Certificates of registration in force at 31st December, 1955 ...	125	123
Number of applications for registration considered during 1955 :—		
(i) Number granted	3	18
(ii) Number refused	Nil	Nil
(iii) Number withdrawn by applicant	Nil	Nil
Number of certificates of registration cancelled during 1955	6	15
Exempted Premises	256	—
Biggar (Burgh)	3	—
Lanark (Burgh)	10	—

Inspections were made of all premises and vehicles and any contraventions of the Ice-Cream Regulations brought to the attention of the traders concerned. The prolonged spell of warm weather during the Summer stimulated the sale of this commodity and was in some measure encouraging to those traders who had spent large sums of money on equipment and premises and had complained of financial loss thereafter due to falling demand.

The action to be taken in connection with certain unsatisfactory arrangements in the premises of 11 small manufacturers was discussed at a meeting with the Chief Milk Inspector of the Department of Health for Scotland at which the County Food and Drugs Inspector was also present. The Chief Inspector repeated his previous statement that the majority of ice-cream manufacturing premises at present conform with recognised requirements but he wished to ascertain what measures were intended to be taken in a minority of cases where conditions of the following nature had been found.

- (1) Small and congested premises.
- (2) No hot water supply within the sterilising apartment.
- (3) No cooler provided.
- (4) Untidy or dirty premises.
- (5) Establishments with shop stores in the ice-cream premises.

The difficulty was stressed of dealing with the cases in category (1), especially where there is no room for expansion but it was pointed out that an indication had been given of prospective improvements to the two main cases affected in this way.

It was pointed out that tentative approaches had been made to a small number of traders regarding hot water supplies and coolers. Most of the traders concerned obtained hot water from their pasteurisers and in the matter of cooling, the practice of placing the buckets of mix for a preliminary period in cold water was followed before a further cooling in the refrigerator. Some of the manufacturers approached were strongly opposed to the provision of additional equipment in view of the expense involved, and several maintained that the mix could be cooled in the required time without any special cooling. In the absence of definite data on the efficiency of the cooling methods, and as the Department could not otherwise indicate any powers available to force the issue, it was agreed to hold tests at certain premises. These tests proved quite conclusively that the mix could not be cooled in accordance with the Regulations by the method described and it was therefore agreed to insist that the traders referred to should provide suitable cooling equipment or adopt a cold mix. An endeavour will also be made to have hot water provided on tap in the sculleries of a few premises which are without this facility.

With regards to items (4) and (5) the Chief Milk Inspector was also informed that overtures had been made to the parties concerned and any unsatisfactory conditions rectified. It was pointed out, however, that the word "untidy" was applied in certain cases where the premises were otherwise very clean and had resulted in indignant protests from the manufacturers whose premises were described in this way.

I would re-iterate the statement made at the beginning of this section that "inspections were made of all premises and vehicles" but it must be stated quite clearly that it is impossible under present conditions when great demands are being made on the Sanitary Inspector in connection with Housing and other urgent matters to devote all the time one would wish to the inspection of ice-cream premises. This is probably the cause for complaints arising of the types mentioned in categories (4) and (5). The Department can be assured, however, that the staff of Sanitary Inspectors in the County of Lanark will continue their endeavours to ensure that the ice-cream produced in the area is made under satisfactory conditions. Throughout the year 172 inspections were made of such premises.

Food Hygiene

The year 1956 it is hoped will herald the passing of the new Food and Drugs Bill which will give authority for the introduction of Food Hygiene Regulations. These Regulations will assist materially in permitting the desirable action to be taken to enforce provisions which will ensure the production and sale of food from premises hygienically and under conditions which will prevent contamination. This is a long sought enactment and it will do much to improve the many unsatisfactory premises from which food is produced and handled at the present time.

Despite the publicity which is given to Food Hygiene, I am quite often engaged in dealing with plans of new shop premises, canteens, etc., where it is with some difficulty the responsible architects are convinced of the need for the installation of washhand basins in or adjacent to the water-closets compartments, one of the most essential needs in such premises.

Every effort was made by the staff during the year in normal inspections of food shops and canteens to impress upon the management of these places that every care must be taken in the handling of food stuffs, particular stress being laid on the washing of hands and covering of foodstuffs to prevent contamination. There is evidence that this propaganda is having the required effect in many cases. It is, nevertheless, desirable that the stronger position in which the Local Authority will be placed by having statutory authority will materially assist in attaining the ultimate object of the sale of food free from contamination which could be readily avoided by a little care and thought.

Street Traders

Whilst there are no regulations in the County of Lanark governing the licensing of street traders except in the specified instances of milk retailers and ice-cream vendors, such regulations do operate in the City of Glasgow. Many of the applicants in the City, store their vehicles and unsold goods in premises within the County and I am requested to certify the suitability of such premises before licences are granted. Twenty-three such inspections were made during the year and in each case the premises were found to be satisfactory.

Such control is, in my opinion, a sound measure in protecting the health of the community.

Unsound Food and Food Inspection

During the year there were 2,902 inspections of shops and other premises where foodstuffs were stored and seizures amounting to 11,903 lb. of foodstuffs were made by the Sanitary staff.

Most of the meat was sent to a knackery for the extraction of fats, etc., and a quantity was salvaged for pig feeding. The remainder of the foodstuffs was buried or burned.

Tabular Statement showing unsound food (other than carcase meat found unfit at slaughterhouse examinations) seized under Section 43 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, during the year, 1955.

Canned and Packed Foods				Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
1,707	Tins of Meat Products	...	...	2	17	1	19	2½
992	Tins of Beans and Peas	...	...	—	8	3	12	10½
1,944	Tins of Fruit	...	...	1	—	2	21	1
324	Tins of Soup and Vegetables	...	...	—	3	2	13	6½
185	Milk and Cream	...	...	—	3	1	14	14½
80	Tins Fish	...	...	—	—	1	17	11
21	Tins Fruit Juice	...	...	—	—	—	26	12
22	Tins Fruit Preserves	...	...	—	—	1	23	10
40	Tins Pudding	...	...	—	—	—	11	11
35	Tins Spaghetti	...	...	—	—	—	24	3
2	Tins Macaroni	...	...	—	—	1	1	9
22	Tins Syrup and Treacle	...	...	—	—	—	6	8
6	Tins Sweet Corn	...	...	—	—	1	6	6
1	Tin Egg	...	...	—	—	—	16	—
2	Tins Coffee	...	...	—	—	—	—	2
9	Packets Cheese	...	...	—	—	—	6	11½
11	Packets Piecrust	...	...	—	—	—	8	4
3	Packets Biscuits	...	...	—	—	—	1	8
1	Packet Table Jelly	...	...	—	—	—	—	5
1	Packet Lentils	...	...	—	—	—	4	8
1	Packet Suet	...	...	—	—	—	—	8
8	Packets Porridge Oats	...	...	—	—	—	16	—
	Confectionery	...	...	—	—	—	20	—
1	Cake	...	...	—	—	—	7	—
5,428 Containers				4	16	3	—	7½

Unpacked Foods				Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
	Meat	...	...	—	4	—	16	—
	Fish	...	...	—	2	—	15	—
	Cheese	...	...	—	—	1	13	8
	Raisins	...	...	—	—	—	12	12
	Sultanas	...	...	—	—	1	12	—
	Currants	...	...	—	—	—	18	—
	Egg	...	...	—	1	—	14	—
	Cauliflower	...	...	—	1	—	—	—
	Chicken	...	...	—	—	—	14	—
4	Sausage Rolls (weight unknown)	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
				—	9	2	3	4

Burial Grounds

The old churchyards and burial grounds throughout the County continue to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

No requests for interments in the closed portion of the burial ground at Carnwath, Wilsontown, Leadhills, and St. Ninians, Stonehouse were received during the year.

A request made for examination and report on the condition of the Chryston East Church Old Burial Ground was investigated. This burial ground belonged to Chryston Burying Ground Society, formed about 1827 and as there is no official of the Society alive and many of the lairs are full and no virgin ground available, it was considered that action should be taken to have the Burial Ground closed. Investigation for submission of the necessary particulars to the Sheriff were continuing at the end of the year.

INSPECTIONS BY SANITARY STAFF

Housing	No. of Inspections	General	No. of Inspections
Unfit Dwellings	10,470	Nuisances	47,612
Overcrowded Dwellings	1,241	Dairies	1,048
Sub-let Dwellings	334	Factories	727
Dirty Dwellings	85	Common Lodging Houses	10
Rent Act Certificates	1,066	Tents and Vans	76
Bugs, Beetles, etc. Infestation	925	Unsound Food	2,902
Squatters' Camps	361	Pigstyes	97
Miscellaneous	3,756	Offensive Trades	38
		Public Conveyances	1,703
	18,238	Cinemas	12
		Schools	28
		Ice-cream Premises	172
		Water Samples	190
		Rivers Pollution Samples	828
		Rag Flock Samples	23
		Interments	1
		Drain Tests	18
		Rats and Mice Infestation	1,428
		Seasonal Workers' Premises	50
		Scavenging	46,959
		Miscellaneous	2,462
			106,384

Rivers Pollution Prevention

The number of inspections carried out, the number of samples taken and the number of pollutions detected is summarised in the following table :—

Nature	SOURCES LIABLE TO CAUSE POLLUTIONS			POLLUTIONS DETECTED	
	Number Inspections	Samples taken	Number Detected	Number of Sources	
Coal Dross Washers	25	38	18	36	10
Ammonia, etc., works	9	12	3	7	3
Paper Mills	3	16	23	15	3
Print Dye Works, etc.	3	—	2	—	—
Sewage Works and Drainage Outfalls	—	43	12	19	8
Streams, etc.	—	668	544	—	—
Mine Waters	—	12	13	—	—
Miscellaneous	21	39	39	17	13
Totals	61	828	654	94	37

TRADE POLLUTIONS.—The total number of mining and manufacturing pollutions detected was 94. Of these 36 came from coal dross washing plants, 7 from gas works and distillation plants; 15 from paper mills, 19 from sewage works and septic tanks and filters, the remainder included oil discharged from works.

COAL DROSS WASHING.—There were 25 coal dross washers on the register at the end of the year. Wilsontown Colliery, Forth and Stane Pit, Shotts, were closed during the year resulting in improved conditions in the Mouse Headstream and the Blind Burn respectively.

Pollutions were detected from 10 of the collieries with more or less serious pollution of the Douglas Water, the North Calder Water and to a lesser degree—the South Calder Water.

DOUGLAS CASTLE COLLIERY, DOUGLAS WEST.—Complaint was received of serious pollution, which usually occurred at the weekend, of the Broadlea Burn a tributary of the Douglas Water. Investigations were made at the colliery on Sunday afternoons, as it was alleged that this was the day when certain cleaning operations of the brick built settling ponds, which are provided for the treatment of the surface

water and drippings from wagons, were carried out. There was no evidence at any of the Sunday inspections that cleaning operations had been undertaken but it was observed that the ponds were totally inadequate to deal with the large amount of coal washing water. The matter was taken up with the local management and an additional series of brick built ponds was constructed resulting in improved effluent being discharged to the stream.

DOUGLAS COLLIERY, RIGSIDE.—Samples of water taken from the Douglas Water at Ponfeigh Bridge indicated pollution of the stream by coal washing operations. This was traced to Douglas Colliery where it was found that the washer water was by-passing the sump at the pump house and discharging via an open ditch to the Douglas Water. The attention of the responsible area official of the National Coal Board was directed to the matter and immediate steps were taken to have the coal washing water pumped to settling ponds formed at the old disused bing.

BARDYKES COLLIERY, BLANTYRE.—Towards the end of the year samples taken of the effluent from the settling ponds at this colliery and of the water from the Dechmont Burn revealed serious pollution in the stream by coal washing water. A meeting was held at the colliery with the local management and immediate steps were put in hand to form temporary settlement until such time as weather conditions improved to permit of proper settling ponds being constructed.

RIVER AVON.—Complaint was made by the Birkenshaw Angling Club of dead fish in the stretch of the Avon between Birkenshaw and the Sewage Purification Works at Stonehouse. The river was very low at the time and it was found that a certain amount of pollution was arising from these works. The matter was reported to the County Drainage Engineer who immediately carried out remedial measures.

KINGSHILL NO. 1 COLLIERY, ALLANTON.—Since the new coal washing plant and closed circuit at this colliery came into operation in August, 1954, samples taken indicate a considerable improvement in the condition of the Fanny's Burn a tributary of the South Calder Water.

SOUTH CALDER WATER.—Sampling of this stream from Coltness Old Mill Bridge to the Roman Bridge at Bothwellhaugh was carried out. Towards the end of the year the chemical analysis of samples taken indicated serious sewage and phenol pollution of the river at Jerviston Camp bridge and the Roman Bridge. The attention of the Town Clerk of the Burgh of Motherwell and Wishaw was directed to these pollutions which were caused by discharges from Sewage and Gas Works within the Burgh.

RIVER CLYDE.—No coal washing pollutions were detected in the river from Kirkfieldbank downstream during the regular examinations and sampling. During the month of August, however, a complaint was received of dead fish in the stream immediately below Hyndford Bridge at Lanark. Samples of the river were taken between 9 and 10 p.m. on the day of the complaint but the analysis did not reveal any reason to account for such an occurrence. It was thought that the long spell of drought was the most likely cause as dead fish had been observed on a much larger scale in streams outwith Lanarkshire where the water was low and the temperature above normal.

As in previous years sampling of the River Clyde from Camp Bridge Motherwell to Dalmarnock Bridge, Rutherglen, was carried out and the analyses disclosed the river to be, on the whole, a reasonably clean stream as far as Cambuslang Bridge. Below this point, and particularly at Eastfield where the joint intercepting sewer is heavily surcharged, the river is polluted although improving a little by the time it reaches Dalmarnock Bridge.

CLYDEBRIDGE STEEL WORKS, CAMBUSLANG.—Serious pollution of the River Clyde occurred during the summer as a result of the escape of oil from these works. After discussion with the Chief Engineer, the oil separators in the Works were thoroughly cleaned out. Men are now engaged daily in skimming off the surface oil from this plant. Wood wool filters were also installed in the final chamber of the settling tanks on the river banks and these measures have resulted in a great improvement in the final effluent. It is intended that similar filters be installed in all the chambers of the settling tanks and the material for this work was on order at the end of the year.

BOTHLYN BURN.—Towards the end of the year a complaint was received from the Woodilee Angling Association regarding pollution of this stream. An examination was carried out and a series of samples

were taken from the Bothlyn Headstream to its junction with the Luggie Water at Waterside, Kirkintilloch. The pollution was traced to the unsatisfactory treatment of the coal washing operations at Auchengeich Colliery where a large break in the settling pond had occurred and the washer water was receiving little or no settlement. The responsible N. C. B. officials attention was directed to the matter and following a meeting on the site immediate repairs to the settling pond were commenced.

The analyses of the samples indicated an improvement in the condition of the stream particularly in relation to sewage content. This is attributed to the improved effluent from Auchengeich Sewage Works now in full operation for over a year and the dismantling of the old sewage plant at Bridgend. The new pumping station came into operation during the year and the sewage from the Bridgend area is now pumped to Auchengeich Works for treatment.

MINE WATERS.—Thirteen samples of mine water as pumped from the mine were taken and no pollution detected.

ROTTEN CALDER, BLANTYRE.—The analyses of the routine samples taken from the Rotten Calder and its tributary the Lees Burn, indicated that serious pollution of the Calder is taking place downstream from the outfall at Allers humus tank. Modern sewage purification works at this site are at an advanced stage of construction and when completed and in operation should result in improved conditions in the stream. Since the drainage from the Brancumhall Bacon Factory was connected to a new sewer the condition of the Lees Burn is satisfactory.

KITTOCH BURN, CARMUNNOCK.—A complaint was received in the month of June from farmers and residents in the Carmunnock and Busby area, of offensive odours arising from the serious polluted condition of the stream which is used for cattle watering. The pollution was traced to the new Sewage Purification Works under construction at Philipshill where the sewage from the greater part of the new town at East Kilbride is meantime receiving tank treatment only. The County Drainage Engineer's attention was directed to the complaints and he agreed to take the matter up with the various contractors to expedite the completion of the works. Owing to the non-delivery of certain plant equipment the works were not in full operation at the end of the year.

AMMONIA WORKS.—12 inspections were made to the six sources of pollution. Three samples were taken at the outfalls and 31 from the streams receiving the discharge from the various Gas Works, etc. Seven pollutions were detected and the Gas Board officials attention was directed to these pollutions which were in most cases immediately rectified. The main sources of pollution were at Uddingston and at Cambuslang Gas Works.

The Gas Board continue to dispose of ammoniacal liquor into a bore hole 90 feet in depth at Uddingston Gas Works. During the latter part of the year samples taken from the Myers Burn indicated that the stream was seriously polluted by ammoniacal liquor and oil.

The attention of the Divisional Controller of the Scottish Gas Board at Uddingston was directed to the matter but at the end of the year the steps taken to rectify the cause of pollution had not been completely successful.

The flow of ammoniacal liquor to the South Calder Water from Crowley Russell's Tar Distillation Plant at Shotts continued to be regulated so that at no time during the year did a sample of the stream at Allanton Old or New Mills reveal a phenols content exceeding 0.5 parts per 100,000.

PAPER MILLS.—Sixteen inspections were made at the three paper mills in the County. Twenty three samples were taken of the effluents from the settling tanks and of these 15 contained appreciably more than 6 parts per 100,000 of suspended solids.

CALDERCRUIX PAPER MILLS.—Routine samples taken from the North Calder Water at Caldercruix indicated that serious pollution was taking place. This was traced to the Rag Boiling operations at Caldercruix Paper Mills. The attention of the firm was directed to the matter and subsequently a meeting was held at the Mills at which the senior executives were present. Following a full discussion the firm agreed to look into the question of improved treatment for the rag boilings and other waste water and to connect the drainage from the mills to the local authority's sewer. Although a further meeting had been held with the County Drainage Engineer on the subject the firm had not submitted their proposals by the end of the year.

SAND-WASHING.—The two sand-washing plants at Westend Wood, Carnwath and Avonside, by Strathaven, continue to be operated in a satisfactory manner.

GARTVERRIE QUARRY.—Routine sampling of the Glenboig Burn indicated that pollution of the stream was taking place from the sand-washing operations at this quarry. Following the owner's attention being directed to the matter an improvement in the condition resulted.

NEWHOUSE INDUSTRIAL ESTATE.—Inspections were made of the O'Wood Burn and although occasionally a slight film of oil was detected the arrangements made to prevent pollution by oil continue to operate satisfactorily.

CARBARNS SEWAGE PURIFICATION WORKS—CYANIDE—POLLUTION.—Reports received during the year from the Burgh of Motherwell and Wishaw Sewage Works Manager show that the neutralising treatment of spent cyanide from the works of Young's Windows Ltd., within the Burgh, before discharging into the sewer, continues to be carried out in a satisfactory manner. The analyses of the samples of the effluent taken periodically indicate that the measures being adopted are sufficient to prevent any pollution of the River Clyde from this source.

Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) (Scotland) Act, 1951

The Secretary of State has made orders under the Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) (Scotland) Act, 1951, establishing River Purification Boards for the Solway, Tweed, Lothians and Forth areas.

In the meantime the County Council continue as the appropriate authority for River Pollution Prevention in the Clyde area until the Clyde River Purification Board comes into full operation probably during 1956.

PUBLIC CLEANSING—1955.

Public Cleansing is an essential service which is directly associated with the health and amenity of any community.

The many problems which arise within the service to-day revolve not only around methods and machines but also around the public. Cleansing is a service which arouses little interest amongst the general public—until the machinery breaks down. It is imperative, therefore, that it should be performed as hygienically and as efficiently as possible.

Many of the systems and methods used in the past have been modernised, improved and streamlined to meet the demands of the present. Nevertheless, the ratepayers still judge the service by the men who carry out the arduous duties of emptying the bins, labour being not only the basic necessity of the Cleansing Department but the major part of the organisation.

In the landward Area of the County there are approximately 84,597 occupied houses and of these 81,912 or 97 per cent. are receiving a household refuse collection service organised by the County Council.

Forty undertakings to pay rates and requesting a service were signed by owners and occupiers outside the boundaries of the County Special Scavenging District during the year. These undertakings involved a total of 49 houses and one school, and all requests were complied with.

The service provided to the ratepayers within the County Special Scavenging District is almost wholly a twice-weekly one. Tenement properties, however, in certain districts, receive a thrice-weekly service and in some instances daily. The residents in the Bishopbriggs and Garrowhill districts are the only exceptions, but with an additional vehicle being introduced to each of these areas shortly, it is hoped that a twice-weekly service will be introduced.

Cleansing operations in general throughout the County are in the main satisfactory, if one excludes the many little difficulties which normally arise due largely to labour problems.

The only remaining area where kerb-side collection is in operation will be changed over during 1956 to the back-door collection system. No longer will the tenant then have to rely on his memory to remember what day the refuse vehicle calls in order to carry his bin from the rear of his house to the kerbside for emptying.

The annual problem in Spring and early Autumn is the disposal of garden refuse, and the development of new housing schemes with

gardens at front and rear of each house serves only to increase the difficulty. Although the Cleansing Department uplift one binful of refuse at each call even if the bin contains garden refuse, this arrangement does not, in many cases, appear to meet the needs of householders. In order to obtain a solution to this problem, I was requested to prepare a pamphlet on "Compost Heaps" with a view to having information distributed to all householders with gardens, pointing out the value of compost and how it should be prepared. Whilst such a pamphlet could have been prepared, it appeared to me that the value of this would not be commensurate with the cost of the preparation and administrative work involved in the issue to all householders with gardens throughout the County. My suggestion was that intimation through the Local Press might prove useful in the effort to reduce the quantity of such material placed in the dustbins. Until composting is practised more fully or the scavenging rate is increased to obtain the necessary finance to arrange a special collection of this material on a monthly or fortnightly basis, the unsightliness of the dumps which arise around our housing schemes will remain with us.

Difficulties are being encountered by most Public Cleansing Departments in obtaining suitable labour to man the services. Industry and commerce attract the available labour since they offer better working conditions, higher wages, pension schemes, satisfactory welfare and social facilities. At the present time there are too few men to fill the vacancies available, due to the continuing state of full employment.

The minimum wages for Cleansing employees are laid down by the Joint Industrial Council and in the County of Lanark as at 31st December, 1955, these were :—

Foremen	...	...	...	...	...	£9 11 9
Driver	...	...	...	...	...	8 1 3
Loader	...	...	...	...	...	7 14 3
Coup Attendant	...	...	...	...	...	7 14 3

The above rates include 12s. per week dirty money and 2s. per week for Loaders and Coup Attendants after 13 weeks service. The rates do not, however, include the extra 5s. per week paid to employees who are engaged in emptying privy middens and to drivers of vehicles of an unladen weight of over 5 tons.

An increase of 8s. 9d. per week was recommended by the Joint Industrial Council and approved by the County Council to take effect from 16th May, 1955.

It should be noted that the County of Lanark pay the Cleansing employees in excess of the basic rate laid down by the Industrial Council. For example the J.I.C. rate for drivers is £7 9s. 3d. per week and loaders £7 5s. 9d. per week. The County Council employees therefore are receiving an additional 14s. (drivers) and 8s. 6d. (loaders) per week.

A request that Drivers in the Bellshill Scavenging Depot be allowed a quarter-of-an-hour before normal starting time in order to check oil, water, etc., on the vehicles, and that a quarter-of-an-hour be allowed after normal stopping time to do such other tasks as are required in addition to one hour each week in which to wash and generally service the vehicles was not acceded to.

For some time past the personnel of the Special Scavenging District have at varying times complained of the unsatisfactory type of protective waterproof clothing issued to them. In an endeavour to assist in overcoming this complaint, sets of four different types of waterproof clothing were issued to men in the Bellshill district to give a reasonable try-out of each type. The four types were the brown twill coat and leggings, two types of plastic suiting and an oilskin coat and leggings. The result of this trial showed that the brown twill coat, which is the present issue to employees in all Departments of the County is unsatisfactory for refuse loaders, being uncomfortable and cumbersome during warm weather and heavy rain, and saturated with dirt after continuous use, which is difficult to clean off. The heavy plastic coat was found to be much too stiff and heavy, and the oilskin coat was given preference due to being light in weight and comfortable to wear and best for keeping out the wet. However, it would be the most easily torn of the three types and would not last the two years issue period.

Ultimately a soft plastic coat with reinforced shoulder pads was tried out and this was stated by the men to be the answer to the problem. It remains now for the County Council to give judgment on the conclusions arrived at by the employees.

Throughout the County to deal with the collection of household refuse, the direct labour staff now employed comprises a personnel of 304.

The following table shows the distribution of the staff within the nine District Council Areas ;—

District	Drivers	Loaders	Boys	Coupmen	Salvage Workers	Backcourt Sweepers	Public Convenience Attendants	Watchmen	Foremen	Total
First ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Second	3	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	13
Third	4	13	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	21
Fourth	5	21	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	31
Fifth	6	18	7	2	1	1	1	—	1	37
Sixth	11	40	—	2	6	1	2	—	1	63
Seventh	5	20	—	2	—	—	3	—	1	31
Eighth	7	24	6	3	1	4	1	1	1	48
Ninth	9	38	—	3	1	1	5	—	1	58
Total ...	51	184	13	15	11	7	17	1	5	304

Sickness and absenteeism amongst the employees continues to increase year after year. The absenteeism cannot be accounted for, and so far as this year is concerned neither can the sickness, as the weather conditions throughout the year were very good. There were 3,040 man-days lost for which doctors' certificates were produced, and a total of £2,350 2s. 10d. expended on sick pay. This is an increase of 539 man-days and £365 5s. 1d. over last year.

Details of the reported sicknesses are as follows :—

			Days.	£	s.	d.
Respiratory Disease	...	...	887	£714	0	5
Gastric Conditions	...	...	312	184	4	8
Rheumatic Conditions	...	...	419	364	19	0
Injuries	...	...	309	201	11	6
Ear, Nose and Throat	...	...	201	137	18	1
Skin Conditions	...	...	138	110	16	8
Strains and Sprains	...	...	143	133	11	4
Various Others	...	...	631	503	1	2
			3,040	£2,350	2	10

In addition a further 2,513 man-days were lost through employees being off duty and not producing a Doctor's Certificate. This is a decrease of 420 man-days from last year.

Details of the total man-days lost in Districts are as follows :—

District			Medical Certificate	No. of Days Absence No Medical Certificate	Percentage of man-days lost
First	...	...	23	—	3.91%
Second	...	...	96	15	2.90%
Third	...	...	168	138	4.95%
Fourth	...	...	359	319	7.43%
Fifth	...	...	431	170	5.52%
Sixth	...	...	696	673	7.39%
Seventh	...	...	294	309	6.61%
Eighth	...	...	542	366	6.43%
Ninth	...	...	431	523	5.59%

Altogether the number of man-days lost was 5,553 or 6.21 per cent. of the total working days.

The number of man-days lost in each month of the year was as follows :—

Month	No. of Days Absence	
	Medical Certificate	No Medical Certificate
January	387	165
February	360	212
March	293	228
April	259	162
May	152	126
June	111	137
July	87	195
August	174	235
September	239	263
October	345	198
November	394	269
December	239	323
	<u>3,040</u>	<u>2,513</u>

Nature of Employment	No. of Days Absence	
	Medical Certificate	No Medical Certificate
Foremen	15	—
Drivers	278	52
Loaders	2,291	2,251
Coupmen	200	113
Back Court Sweepers	181	8
Bin Boys	40	74
Salvage Men	30	15
Public Convenience Attendants	5	—

Altogether the 5,553 days absence can be stated to be equivalent to the loss of five vehicles for a period of one year or in other words, the areas of the First and Third District Councils being deprived of a scavenging service for the same period.

Three contractors are still engaged in the collection of household refuse from Luggiebank, Calderbank, Glengowan and Caldercruix, and continue to carry out their work in a satisfactory manner. The contract costs to the County Council for the year was £2,815.

VEHICLES.—Further report was made to the responsible committee throughout the year that it was necessary to place orders for an additional five vehicles of differing types. The Committee were informed that similar types of vehicles to the Shelvoke & Drewry Fore and Aft Tipper and known as the Dual Tip are now being provided by the Dennis and Karrier Companies and recently demonstrations of both types were given at East Kilbride New Town. Whilst there would appear to be little difference between the performances of the various vehicles I recommended that to obtain more accurate and comparable information, the County Council should purchase one of each rear loading types of Dual Tip together with a Dennis Paxit Rear Loader and a Shelvoke & Drewry Side Loader, all these vehicles to be fitted with Diesel engines.

The keynote in vehicles used for refuse collection should be simplicity of design. Since refuse contains a large quantity of abrasive material, moving parts and operating mechanism in contact with the refuse must be minimised.

Owing to the increase in dwelling-houses and population the fleet of vehicles operating continues to increase in number each year. Altogether 53 vehicles were engaged during the year in the collection of household refuse, 2 in the collection of Kitchen Waste, 1 providing ashes for coups, and 1 Commer Van used by the scavenging foreman in the Ninth District Council area. The types of these vehicles are as follows :—

Make.	Number
Dennis 10 cu. yd. (Side Loader)	29
Dennis 10 cu. yd. (Side Loader) (Diesel Engine) ...	7
Dennis " Paxit " (Rear Loader)	1
Dennis " Paxit " (Rear Loader) (Diesel Engine) ...	1
Shelvoke & Drewry 10 cu. yd. (Side Loader) ...	2
Shelvoke & Drewry 16/18 cu. yd. (Rear Loader) ...	4
Shelvoke & Drewry 16/18 cu. yd. (Rear Loader) (Diesel Engine)	3
Thornycroft (Side Loader)	8
Bedford Lorry	1
Commer Van (15 cwt.)	1

During the year the fleet in traversing 364,311 miles used 60,734 gallons of petrol and 6,593 gallons of fuel oil, the cost of which was

£12,765. This appears a large sum of money to pay in one year to keep the wheels of the cleansing service turning but it must be remembered there is a large Government Tax on fuel. Whatever the reason for the fixing of the tax, the Cleansing Department as a result is having to call on the rate fund for a considerable additional sum of money. One often wonders why there should be a need for local rates to pay this tax, particularly when the service has a direct bearing on the general health of the community. Although the benefit of cleansing work cannot be measured in pounds, shillings, and pence, pounds, shillings and pence play a large part in it.

Three refuse collection vehicles and one 15 cwt. van were introduced to the service during the year. These were :—

1 Shelvoke & Drewry (Fore and Aft tipper) (Diesel)

2 Dennis (Side Loaders) (Diesel).

1 Commer Van.

There are now eleven refuse vehicles fitted with diesel engines operating in the County. With wages fixed nationally and mechanisation the main aspect of refuse collection, transport is one of the larger expenditure headings open to examination when efforts are made to reduce costs. It is not surprising, therefore, that many cleansing departments have turned to the diesel engine in attempting to keep operating costs as low as possible. In refuse collection, with its light loading, engine idling and stop-start characteristics, the fuel economy of the diesel engine, idling on minimum fuel is pronounced. For example comparative fuel consumption figures for the year were as follows :—

	Total Mileage Run	Total fuel used	Average consumption per vehicle
2 Petrol vehicles	15,296	3,135 gals.	4.87 m.p.g.
2 Diesel vehicles	14,712	1,619 gals.	9.08 m.p.g.

In the latter part of the year, one vehicle which was found to be unsuitable for the work of the department, was taken out of service and put up for sale.

ACCIDENTS.—No year could pass without the refuse vehicles being involved in accidents. This year the total of vehicle accidents was 42. Eleven of these accidents were caused by vehicles reversing and 15 occurred through no fault on the part of the driver.

In addition, there were 31 Compensation Claims due to injury to scavenging personnel, 6 Burglaries, 4 Fire Claims and 5 Miscellaneous Claims.

The Salvage Huts at Crofthead Refuse Coup, Bishopbriggs and Morriston Coup, Cambuslang were broken into twice during the year. Although nothing was stolen on both occasions at Crofthead, the batteries of the " Bristol 22 " Tractor were stolen on each occasion at Morriston Coup together with other articles. Each time the matter was reported to the police, but the culprits were not brought to book.

A serious fire broke out at the beginning of the year when the salvage shed at Auchinraith Garage, Blantyre, was completely gutted with all its contents. These included a Fordson lorry used to transport ashes to coups, and two paper balers. Due to the acute shortage of garaging accommodation at Blantyre, the department had had no other alternative but to garage the vehicle in the salvage shed.

A timber framed hut at Muirhead Refuse Coup was also destroyed by fire and later replaced by a hut with tubular frame construction.

Thirty-one drivers out of a total staff of 51 were nominated for Safe Driving Awards. Twenty-two received Diplomas which are given annually to drivers who have for one calendar year not been involved in any accident when driving or in charge of a vehicle. One other driver who has been accident free for the last five years qualified for a medal. The remaining eight drivers have qualified for a bar to their five year medal. These latter drivers have been accident free for the last six years and when consideration is given of the volume of traffic on the roads to-day this is a splendid achievement.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.—Controlled tipping is undoubtedly the cheapest method of disposal and can be the most hygienic where mechanical equipment is properly utilised.

The tractor with angle-dozing blade and scraper and ripper attachments purchased last year for use on the various coups in the Sixth District Council Area proved most successful and other two machines were later purchased for use on Morriston Coup, Cambuslang and Millburn Coup, Dalserf. The small Calfdozzer which had been operating

on Cambuslang coup was transferred to the Blantyre coup. Although it served its purpose while at Cambuslang the Calfdozer is rather light for the work it is now required to undertake. However, this machine will be remembered as the first mechanical aid utilised on the coups in the County, and one has only to look at Morriston Coup, Cambuslang, to see the splendid job of work it performed.

Tipping operations were terminated at Huntershill Refuse Coup, Bishopbriggs and Stanrigg Refuse Coup by Airdrie.

The terms for the let of ground to be used as refuse coups at Ballochnie Farm, Plains and Mossvale, Station Road, Garnkirk, were agreed to during the year.

44,558 loads of refuse were collected and deposited in the various refuse coups throughout the County. This amounted in weight to approximately 89,116 tons.

GARAGING.—The expanding service of household refuse collection and the resultant yearly increase in the number of vehicles required for this purpose is necessitating the provision of more satisfactory garage accommodation in the various District Council Areas.

There are at present 22 vehicles out of a fleet of 57 garaged in accommodation for which rent is paid. Two of these garages are owned by the County Roads Department and County Repairs Depot respectively whilst one is owned by the Gas Board with whom negotiations are proceeding through the District Valuer for acquisition. Three vehicles are housed in premises for which no rent is paid and the remaining 32 vehicles are housed in accommodation owned by the County Council.

The conditions under which certain of the vehicles are housed are completely unsatisfactory.

There have been requests for lockers and spray baths facilities in various depots but none of these facilities have, as yet, been provided although the provision of such at Cambuslang depot is proceeding.

It is my opinion that more progress must be made in the provision of District Garages and in the taking over by the County Repairs Depot of existing garages to serve all the County Council Departments who were stated to be in need of such accommodation in the report submitted to the Council in 1950.

Since that date only three garages have been taken over as District Garages. These are situated at Blantyre, Wellpark, Bargeddie and Shotts.

The existing garages which could be taken over as District Garages and which are presently wholly used by the Cleansing Department are situated at Bellshill, Larkhall, Cambuslang and Carluke. Arrangements should also be more rapidly proceeded with for the provision of satisfactory garage facilities at Bishobriggs, Stepps, Plains, Strathaven, Carnwath and Lesmahagow with *particular* emphasis on the provision of accommodation at East Kilbride New Town. At the present time the vehicles operating in East Kilbride require to be garaged at Blantyre and there is a great deal of expense involved in dead mileage which would not arise if proper facilities were available in the New Town.

PROVISION OF DUSTBINS.—During the year 279 Notices in terms of Section 23 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1903, were served on owners of tenement houses within the County Special Scavenging District requiring them to provide covered galvanised-iron dustbins of specified cubic capacity. In 41 cases non-compliance with these Notices was reported to the Committee with a view to proceedings in terms of Section 24 of the Act being instituted, but it was not found necessary to take legal action as the required dustbins were duly supplied.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.—Where the general public congregate, lavatories and washing facilities must be considered a necessity but it is rarely appreciated that public conveniences constitute a very expensive item of local authority expenditure. The annual labour cost together with the cost of cleaning materials, water, electricity, maintenance repairs, etc., totals a considerable amount. Replacement costs assume large proportions and it is a sad reflection that certain members of the public do not take care of the conveniences which are made available for their use.

In past reports I have called attention to the serious vandalism which takes place at these conveniences, in some instances within days of the amenities being provided. So serious has this become that it is my duty to advise the County Council that consideration must be given to the wisdom of continuing to expend money on a facility which merely attracts the destructive ego of certain sections of the public. The breaking and stealing of fixtures in almost all districts is not the action of children but of older persons who should have some proper sense of citizenship.

At the beginning of the year, there were 51 Public Conveniences in the County and the cost of maintaining these conveniences during the financial year 1954-55 was £5,449. This is an increase of £451 over the previous year. The amount received from the locks was £357 ; thus at a penny a time the users numbered 85,680.

The following new conveniences were completed :—

Tannochside ...	...	...	Old Edinburgh Road
Forth ...	...	...	Climpy Road
Carnwath ...	...	...	Main Street
Garrowhill ...	...	...	Baillieston Road
Newmains ...	...	...	Manse Road
Holytown ...	...	...	Main Street
East Kilbride ...	...	...	Maxwellton Road

The undernoted, in accordance with the priority programme were under construction at the end of the year :—

Broomhouse ...	...	...	Hamilton Road
Carfin ...	...	...	Public Park
Chapelhall ...	...	...	Russell Street
Muirhead ...	...	...	Bowling Green Road

EAST KILBRIDE NEW TOWN.—The rapid growth of East Kilbride New Town creates problems of cleansing which require to be faced, apart from additional vehicles and operational staff. Some of the difficulties of such planned development areas include “ the length of carry ” of the dustbin, the provision of long footpaths ; houses constructed on a much higher level than the roadway necessitating a large number of steps ; all those are a continuing source of complaint and annoyance to the workmen.

The system of taking out dustbins without lids in advance of the collection vehicle was abandoned during the year and all bins are now taken directly out to the vehicle. Whilst the vehicle is unloading at the coup, the bins taken out during that time and pending the vehicle's return, have their lids on in order to prevent dust and paper blowing about.

Requests made by the East Kilbride Corporation that the County Council "cleanse as a charge on the rates and free of cost to the Corporation certain types of areas akin to streets but not yet assumed as Public Highways by the County Council" gave rise to considerable discussion throughout the year on the following points :—

1. Taking over roadways not considered public highways and yards to which the public may have access.
2. Maintenance of such places.
3. Cleansing of these areas.

The statutory obligation in respect of the cleansing of private streets, etc., are not mandatory but permissive and it is a matter for decision by the County Council whether, in fact, such works should be carried out by the Council as a charge on the scavenging rates.

It should be borne in mind that such a policy adopted for East Kilbride New Town would place a heavy burden on the scavenging rate and would give rise to similar requests being made from all other populous areas within the Scavenging District. Even so the layout of the New Town is such that there are many footways, etc., which could only be classed as private and there are also places at the rear of properties owned by private individuals which would also require to be serviced if a fair and uniform system is to be maintained. These matters were still under negotiation at the end of the year.

EXTENSIONS.—An extension to the existing County Special Scavenging District at Tarbrax and a new district to include the village of Woolfords were agreed and operated as from 16th May, 1955.

SALVAGE.—The collection of salvage in the County is a means of excluding bulky material from the Refuse Collection Vehicles and enables a revenue to be obtained from the sales of waste material. Paper in refuse is a costly nuisance particularly on a controlled tip. When needed as a raw material, its destruction, whatever the means of disposal, is an economic crime.

The tonnage of waste paper collected increased considerably from last year, and this, I think, was due to the campaign launched in the middle of the year for more waste paper. Posters and leaflets were widely distributed, and propaganda films were shown in quite a number of cinemas.

The price of waste paper per ton was increased by the Northern Waste Paper Co., Ltd., Glasgow, and at the end of the year was as follows :—

Mixed Waste	...	...	...	£8 0 0 per ton
Newspaper	...	...	...	10 0 0 per ton
Cardboard	...	...	...	9 10 0 per ton

The salvage receipts for the year were as follows :—

		Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper (Mixed)	...	478	6	3	—	3,775	4	7
Waste Paper (Other Grades)		318	8	2	—	3,003	16	7
Tins	... ..	122	6	—	—	405	12	3
Scrap Metal	... ..	28	16	1	4	137	3	0
Brass	... ..	—	—	2	5	2	14	9
Zinc	... ..	—	—	—	24	0	11	0
Aluminium	... ..	—	10	2	27	22	17	9
Lead	... ..	—	—	2	12	2	8	6
Copper	... ..	—	—	1	6	3	1	0
Rags	... ..	3	13	1	—	58	12	0
Hair	... ..	—	1	2	8	2	4	0
Flock	... ..	—	3	3	—	0	15	0
Carpets	... ..	—	7	3	—	0	19	3
String	... ..	—	7	2	—	2	16	4
Totals	...	953	3	3	2	£7,418	16	0

Two Salvage Huts were erected during the year. One at Auchinraith Garage, Blantyre to replace the one destroyed by fire and the other at Crofthead Refuse Coup, Bishopbriggs. Construction of another was commenced at Millburn Coup, Larkhall. These will serve to ease the problem of storage accommodation, which still exists throughout the County.

A Bantam Electric Baling Press was installed in the Salvage Hut at Morriston Coup, Cambuslang. This should assist in increasing the output of waste paper from this area.

A request was made throughout the year for the introduction of a scheme of bonus payments within the Third District Council area and a report was submitted to the Special District Committee in the following terms :—

The Committee were advised that in considering this request the introduction of a scheme of bonus payment would require to operate not only within the Third District Council area but within the whole of the County Special Scavenging District and many questions would require to be resolved, e.g. :—

1. Can such payments be made without being contrary to the J.I.C. awards in respect of wages.
2. The wages paid in the County of Lanark are in excess of J.I.C. scales and are higher than those paid by other Authorities throughout Scotland.
3. Should a County Council employee receive added remuneration for what is a statutory requirement, i.e., the collection of household refuse (wastepaper is undoubtedly household refuse) ?
4. Should the payments be made only for the collection of wastepaper or should all other types of salvage material (kitchen waste, textiles, scrap metal, etc.) be included ?
5. What class of employee is to receive this payment ? Drivers, Loaders, Coupmen, Boys and Adults alike ?

Many other questions arise but the above are sufficient to show the very great difficulties which would require to be overcome.

Although there are certain Burghs which do award a bonus for waste paper collection it is not a problem which could be readily solved in County areas.

There are different methods by which such schemes can be operated :—

1. Squad payments by bonus ;
2. District payments by bonus ;
3. County Council payments by bonus ; and
4. *Ex gratia* payment over a year's collection.

In regard to (1) it would be necessary that each squad's daily load of paper collected be weighed and this, it can be readily understood, in a County area, is quite impossible and in any event would mean that certain squads with easier districts for the collection of waste paper salvage, such as shopping centres, would be in a much more easy position to collect larger supplies of paper than their colleagues employed in a closely populated tenemental district.

In regard to (2)—District payments—the objections indicated above would, of course, not arise but in my view there would be a tendency for the bad worker sharing a bonus to which he really was not entitled.

In regard to (3)—County Council payments—There is no doubt dissatisfaction would arise from areas where the collection of paper was on a higher scale than in the other more rural districts. Area targets could, of course, be set on the basis of collection, and personal payments made on amounts over the target paid to all employees on the same rate.

The responsibility for the success of such schemes rests very largely on the householder and shop-keeper and it would appear that the ratepayer should benefit from any profit which can be made.

The Committee were reminded that wastepaper prices are open to serious fluctuations as the market rises or falls and of the very large amount of wastepaper which had to be destroyed after collection when the market slumped completely in 1951/52. This was the second post-war slump and it would appear that whilst demand and prices have risen once more and the market is brighter there can be no guarantee of a lengthy continuance.

The Committee were also advised that such a request has been made by a district which is only now beginning to collect wastepaper once more although other districts, particularly the 6th and 8th Districts which, of course, are concentrated areas of population, have always **been** making an earnest endeavour to add to receipts by this work and so assist in reducing the scavenging costs and the resultant rates.

Against the receipts from salvage of waste-paper it is extremely difficult if not impossible to set the actual costs of collection, as in the County it would be quite impracticable to divorce waste-paper collection from that of the ordinary household refuse and the time of men taken simply to discharge waste-paper into a trailer instead of the collection vehicle could not be estimated.

The 1954 figure of receipts of waste-paper salvage collection was £4,385. Against this would require to be set the approximate expenditure involved which amounted to £2,867 leaving a balance of £1,518. If say 50 per cent. of this had had to be divided amongst the employees collecting the salvage the ratepayers would have benefited only to the extent of £759 and the remaining £759 divided amongst approximately 270 employees. In other words each employee would have received approximately £2 16s. throughout the year.

To carry out the administrative work involved in the calculations and distribution of a bonus system would also add to expenditure as it should be understood that in many of the districts the labour force is constantly changing and the men are coming and going daily with the result that the book-keeping necessary would be considerable.

The Kitchen Waste collection service in the Sixth District Council Area continues to run smoothly but no other district has been equipped for this type of collection.

There are two vehicles engaged in the collection of kitchen waste in this area and during the year they traversed a distance of 15,749 miles, consuming 3,334 gallons of petrol, amounting in cost to £632.

The contract for the sale of kitchen waste was renewed with Mr. J. D. Kirkby, Pig Breeder at a price of £4 15s. per ton. A total of 775 tons, 10 cwt. 2 qrs. was collected and the receipts amounted to £3,679 4s.

From the commencement of salvage operations in July, 1944, to December, 1955, the amount and value of materials collected has been as follows :—

Waste Paper	...	14,184 tons valued at	£96,537
Other materials	...	37,073 tons valued at	£70,258
			51,257
			£166,795

Collection and Disposal Costs

The expenditure involved in the Cleansing Service is increasing rapidly and this is entirely due to the full scale construction of new houses being carried on throughout the County. The Cleansing Service has to expand to meet the needs of the general public, and this expansion cannot proceed without additional financial commitments.

During the financial year from 16th May, 1954, to 15th May, 1955, the total expenditure in respect of the Cleansing Services amounted to £176,125 an increase of £12,898 on the previous year. As in past years this increase was entirely due to wage increases.

Although the expenditure is only 1·58 per cent. of the total expenditure involved in the County in one year and may seem rather small and unimportant let me hasten to add that it is a service the general public cannot do without and is one of the most important in the sphere of environmental health.

To offset this heavy expenditure the department does all in its power to increase its receipts over the financial year. However, due to circumstances beyond control it is with regret that I have to record a decrease of £3,210, the total overall receipts being £12,812.

The following table shows the percentage of revenue expended against the various headings in the Cleansing Service in the financial year 1954/1955 :—

Subject Heading of Expenditure							£	%
Loan Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,792	9·62
Collection of Household Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	130,843	74·99
Disposal of Household Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,537	4·32
Garaging of Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,521	·88
Private Streets, Cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,149	1·23
Collection of Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,867	1·64
Collection of Kitchen Waste	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,018	1·72
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,422	3·11
Local Government Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,635	2·09
Other Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	686	·40

By far the greatest part of the money expended on these services goes on labour and transport in respect of wages of employees and maintenance of vehicles.

The figures below show the comparison with last year :—

Service	1945/55		1953/54	
	Labour	Transport	Labour	Transport
Refuse Collection and disposal	62%	15%	58%	15%

Service						Annual Cost per Ton (estimated)			
						1954/55		1953/55	
						s.	d.	s.	d.
Collection	...	...	...	...	...	29	4	27	2
Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	1	7

Collection						Annual Cost per Ton (estimated)			
						1954/55		1953/54	
						s.	d.	s.	d.
Labour	...	...	...	...	...	23	6	21	4
Transport	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	5	10

The following table shows the actual collection and disposal costs for the financial year 16th May, 1954, to 15th May, 1955.

Number of Houses serviced in the County 81,912 (Estimated Population 312,211)				Total Expendi- ture	Cost per House	Cost per 1,000 of Population
Collection Costs, including Wages, Repairs and Main- tenance, etc.				£133,764	£1 12 7·9	£428 14 7·4
Disposal Costs, including Wages and Maintenance, etc.				7,651	1 10·4	24 10 5·4
Overall Costs (excluding Capital Repayment)				141,415	1 14 6·3	453 5 0·8

Cost per head of the population per week ... 2d.

Cost per house per week ... 8d.

It was estimated that during the current financial year 1955-56 the cost of collection and disposal of household refuse within the County Special Scavenging District would be £209,709 whilst the receipts from salvage, etc., would amount to £30,392, leaving a balance of £179,317 to be obtained from rates, necessitating a rate of 1s. 8d. per £ of valuation to be assessed equally on owner and occupier. This is 2½d. more than the rate for the previous year. Regrettable, but nevertheless unavoidable.

I cannot complete this report on the Cleansing service without some reference to the increasing volume of work requiring to be undertaken by the Sanitary Inspector. Each Divisional Inspector requires to deal with the following :—

Preparation of local estimates.

Engagement of labour and supervision thereof, in accordance with the J.I.C. Schedule of Working Conditions.

Weekly time sheets.

Planning of areas to be traversed by each vehicle and adjustment of the service due to break-down or other interruption.

Re-routing of services through expansion of housing areas or boundary extensions.

Maintaining employee's holiday records.

The issue, maintenance and recording of stock including protective clothing, creels, brushes, etc., etc.

Supervising the use of vehicles, plant and equipment and ensuring that these are timeously repaired and in serviceable condition.

Report on accidents to men and vehicles or damage to depots, public conveniences, etc.

Controlling the disposal of refuse and all arrangements at coups.

Supervising the collection and marketing of salvage, and the many records required for this commodity.

Attending District Council Meetings.

The clerical work required in connection with these matters is considerable and a vast amount of the Sanitary Inspector's time is taken up in solving the many problems arising in the service from day-to-day either due to staffing or transport difficulties or the complaints of householders. The rapid expansion of the service and the greater degree of centralisation achieved with the almost complete adoption of direct labour and mechanisation, has added to the burden of the

Divisional Sanitary Inspector, who requires to devote much more of his time to administration and supervision than he did in former days when some of this work was the responsibility of the individual contractor. These changes have also added considerably to the volume of work in the Central Department at Hamilton through which there is a constant flow of correspondence involving policy and administration generally including the accounting and costing work which is a necessity in such a vast organisation.

Conclusion

In conclusion I have once again to record my thanks and appreciation to the members of my staff, both inspectorial and clerical, for their whole-hearted co-operation throughout the year.

My indebtedness must also be expressed to the members of the County Council for their consideration in the many aspects of local problems which their personal contact with my Department necessitates.

THOMAS B. POLLOCK,
County Sanitary Inspector.

County Health Department,
Beckford Street,
HAMILTON, 22nd March, 1956.

BURGH OF BIGGAR

Sanitary Inspector's Annual Report for 1955

HOUSING.—No further building operations by the Town Council were commenced in the Burgh during the year.

Five plans were approved by the Dean of Guild Court dealing with alterations to dwellings, provision of a garage, etc., and regular visits were made during the progress of the various works. One application for improvement grant was dealt with, and the work in this case was satisfactorily completed by the end of the year.

SLUM CLEARANCE.—In accordance with the requirements of the Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, a re-survey of the unfit houses within the Burgh was carried out in the early months of the year. With no further house building in prospect, however, statutory action with regard to the affected dwellings was deferred.

ALLOCATIONS.—Four applicants for Council houses were visited during the year and points allotted for their respective housing conditions in accordance with the Town Council's Points Scheme.

INSANITARY DWELLINGS.—No improvements, resulting from action by this Department, were carried out during the year.

SEASONAL WORKERS' ACCOMMODATION.—There is no seasonal workers' accommodation within the Burgh, and no applications in this respect were received during the year.

HOUSING (REPAIRS AND RENTS) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1954.—No applications for certificates under the above Act were received during the year.

WATER SUPPLY.—Improvements to the installation at King's Beck were carried out during the year, and during the operations, due to the disturbance of the bed of the stream near the main inlet, repeated complaints of grit and vegetable matter in the supply, were received from a householder who, while actually outwith the Burgh, was connected to the main supply pipe. Regular supervisory checks

were made to the source at King's Beck and during the final stages of the work disturbance of the supply was kept to the minimum. Samples of the water taken during the year were found on analysis to be satisfactory.

DRAINAGE.—No major troubles were experienced with regard to the drainage or sewerage scheme within the Burgh. The question of pollution of the Biggar Water was raised during the year by the Tweed River Purification Board and a meeting of all interested parties was proposed. No further development had taken place, however, by the end of the year.

DAIRIES.—The registered milkshop within the Burgh continues to be kept in a satisfactory manner. Milk is delivered from the Creamery in bottles and thereafter retailed from the shop and by van, empty bottles being returned daily to the Creamery. The other retailers purveying milk within the Burgh were also found to be satisfactory.

CINEMAS.—The local cinema continues to be kept in a clean and satisfactory manner.

FACTORIES.—There were fifteen factories and workshops within the Burgh at the end of the year, comprising the following trades:—Sausage Manufacturers, 4; Bakers, 2; Blacksmith, 1; Engineers, 1; Plumbers, 1; Joiners, 1; Motor Engineers, 4; Gasworks, 1. Two workshops (1 cabinetmaker and 1 upholsterer) were discontinued during the year.

The standard of cleanliness was found to be generally satisfactory.

RAG FLOCK, ETC., 1951.—The one registered upholstery business within the Burgh was discontinued during the year.

NUISANCES.—Regular inspections were made throughout the Burgh for the detection of nuisance conditions, but these were few and far between. On the rare occasions when action was necessary, a word to the owner or factor, or at most an Intimation, was sufficient to have the required remedial measures carried out. No court proceedings were instituted during the year.

ICE-CREAM.—There are three registered ice-cream premises within the Burgh, two for manufacture and sale and one for sale only. Regular routine inspections were made throughout the year and the premises were found to be maintained in a clean and satisfactory manner.

PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.—No complaint was to be found in the standard of cleanliness in the public service vehicles plying in this area.

TENTS AND VANS.—No cases involving tents and vans were met within the area of the Burgh during the year.

SCAVENGING.—The collection of refuse within the Burgh continued to be satisfactorily carried out by the staff in the direct employment of the Town Council, the refuse being disposed of in a coup at Oxgate.

The practice of removing liquid waste from the slaughterhouse to the coup by portable tank, referred to in last Annual Report, was continued but no further trouble was experienced or complaint received during the year.

The public conveniences in the Burgh were maintained in a satisfactory manner during the year.

UN SOUND FOOD.—Several inspections of food in the shops in the Burgh were carried out during the year, and items seized buried in the refuse coup.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT.—The services of the County Rat Catcher were utilised wherever necessary in private dwellings and at the refuse coup at Oxgate, all with satisfactory results.

SCHOOLS.—The sanitary accommodation in the schools in the Burgh continues to be kept in a satisfactory manner.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—The Burgh slaughterhouse continued to be maintained in a generally satisfactory condition.

During the year complaint was made by the Tweed River Purification Board regarding pollution of the Biggar Water caused by waste matter, offal, etc., from the slaughterhouse. A meeting of all interested parties was proposed, but no development in this respect had taken place by the end of the year.

BURIAL GROUNDS.—No cause for complaint was to be found in the maintenance of the Burial Grounds during the year.